HENNESSY'S
THREE STAR
BRANDY.
Insist upon having it.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 53,309—New Series. BOMBAY :—MONDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1904. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

[TEN PAGES]

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

PUBLISHED MONTHLY PRICE ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways Steam Boats, and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. 1904 Saturday, 2 P.M.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with.	Tons.
22nd Oct.	ARCADIA	6603	INDIA	7911
29th ..	ARABIA	7903		
5th Nov.	CALEDONIA	7558	BRITANNIA	6525
12th „	MONGOLIA	9505		
19th ..	ARCADIA	6603	OCEANA	6610
26th ..	EGYPT	7912		
3rd Dec	CALEDONIA	7558	MACEDONIA	10512
10th „	MARMORA	10509		
17th ..	ARCADIA	6903	CHINA	7912
24th „	PERSIA	7951		
31st. „	CALEDONIA	7558	MOLDAVIA	9500
1905.				
7th Jan.	ARABIA	7903		
14th „	PENINSULAR	5294	VICTORIA	6522
21st „	NUBIA	5914		
28th „	CALEDONIA	7558	HIMALAYA	6898

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M. on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 o'clock P.M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on Board the Mail Steamer unless so examined, and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on Board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals call at ports en route.

W. C. SYMES,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company,
Bombay, 1st September, 1904.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

[illegible]RINDLAY GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.

[illegible]NGERS booked without charge, and [illegible]ourable Terms, Berths carefully selected.
[illegible] CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY [illegible] procured.
[illegible] OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at [illegible]tes.
[illegible]ooked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and [illegible]y the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and [illegible]acific Mail Routes.
[illegible]ving Details of Fares, &c., and List of [illegible] Lines sent free on application.
[illegible]t on arrival.
[illegible]d and cleared and Insurance effected [illegible]d or shipped.
[illegible]ES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS and [illegible] at current rates.

[illegible]a Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.
[illegible]DON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES
MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY.
CALEDONIEN	4,248	Gregorj	3rd Nov. 1904.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT,
AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

S. S. "ARMAND BEHIC," 6,635 tons, Captain Guionnet, to sail on or about the 11th Nov. 1904.

For further Particulars apply to

J. ESTRANGIN, Acting Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.
UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ, & PORT SAID.

DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	G. Ghezzo	4,191	1st Nov. 1904.
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st Dec. 1904.
IMPERATRIX	G. Ghezzo	4,191	1st Jan. 1905.
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st Feb. 1904.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Takes Passengers to East African ports with transhipment at Aden.

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
†AUSTRIA	R. Colleiani	7,587	8th Nov. 1904
† TRIESTE	D. Mistrorigo	5,095	8th Dec. 1904
*† MARIA VALERIE	P. Berberovich	4,247	22nd Dec 1904
* † GISELA	G. Damianovich	4,260	27th Jan. 1905

† Will call at Fiume. * Will call at Karachi.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class, Rs. 900. 2nd Class Rs. 488. Saloon Rs. 600.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued Via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyds and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
GISELA	G. Damianovich	4,260	27th Oct. 1904

For further particulars regarding Passages,
Apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent-General,
Sassoon House, 54, Church Gate Street,
Fort Bombay.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,700 tons, on FRIDAY, 21st October, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR CUTCH MANDVIE AND KARACHI.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,700 tons, on MONDAY, 17th October, at 10 A.M.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST, KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "HENZADA," 2,000 tons, on TUESDAY, the 18th October, at 10 a. m., calling at Verawal, Mangrol, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie, Karachi, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire and Busreh.

FOR KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUSHIRE, AND BUSREH.

S.S. "KATORIA," 1,200 tons, on THURSDAY, 20th October, at 8 a.m.

FOR MORMUGAO, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "LINDULA," 3,300 tons, on or about 18th October.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "SIRDHANA," 2,800 tons, on or about 28th October.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents.
Bombay, 15th October, 1904.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available berths secured at lowest rates obtainable by P. and O. and all other Steamers, free of charge of Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares and Handbook of information furnished by return of post on application.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Railway Officials, Missionaries and Family Parties obtained.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. and O.

Every assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for Despatch as Cargo to MESSRS. HENRY S. KING & Co., London, or MESSRS. KING, BAILLIE and Co., Liverpool.

Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on application.

KING HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct or BRINDISI and VENICE
(transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	M. Saporiti	15th Nov. 1904.
D. BALDUINO	4,580	O. Canepa	15th Dec. 1904.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class,	2nd Class.	3rd Class
Single tickets	Rs. 600	Rs. 350	Rs. 165
Return tickets available 2 years	„ 900	„ 525	

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application. Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 815 : 2nd Class, Rs. 525. Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break their journey at any port en route.

BOMBAY TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels,	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
ISCHIA	6,000	D. Maganzini	17th Oct. 1904.
CAPRI	6,000	G. Belsito	17th Nov. 1904.
ISCHIA	6,000	D. Maganzini	17th Dec. 1904.

Excellent accommodation. SALOON Fares to SINGAPORE Rs. 165, and to HONGKONG Rs. 220.

F. CROCCO, Agent.
Esplanade Road, No. 27.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE-NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong

No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :—
Nickel Rs. 3-8. Gold Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

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WAR TELEGRAMS!!
WAR TELEGRAMS

THE LATEST WAR NEWS For Rs. 2 Per Month Sent to any Address in the Fort.

Subscriptions are now being Registered
AT THE
"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE
121, MEADOWS STREET.
REUTER'S OLD BUILDINGS.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,

THE WINE MERCHANTS OF INDIA.
ESTABLISHED AT HOME IN 1815, AT BOMBAY 1842.

SOLE AGENTS FOR
C. P. & CO.'S INVALIDS' PORT.
AN UNRIVALLED WINE.

KUPPER'S
PILSENER.
C. P. & Co.'s
RARE OLD COGNAC,
A Choice Liqueur.

USHER'S
O. V. G. and Special Reserve,
GLENLIVET WHISKIES.
OLD TOM GIN,
LONDON GIN DISTILLERY Co., Ltd.

NAPIER JOHNSTONE'S
SQUARE BOTTLE WHISKY.

15, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

"PIVERFELL"
SOLE AGENTS :—F. S. MADON & CO.
170, Shaik Memon Street, Bombay.

(ANTI-MALARIAL PILLS)
SAFEST AND SUREST.
BOWMAN'S

CIGARS.

MORE THAN
70
BRANDS
TO SELECT FROM
BAHADURS.

WRITE TO
MESSRS. McDOWELL & CO., LD.,
CIGAR MANUFACTURERS,
MADRAS
AND
LONDON

NOTICE.

TO PRINTERS, NEWSPAPER PROPRIETORS AND PUBLISHERS:

WE have been APPOINTED AGENTS in BOMBAY for Messrs. V. & J. FIGGINS, Type Founders, London, and respectfully beg to call the attention of Printers, Newspaper Proprietors and others to their SPECIMENS of TYPES which comprise the most useful assortment of BOOK, NEWSPAPER, JOBBING and ORNAMENTAL TYPES in the Trade.

LARGE STOCK READY FOR DELIVERY.

H. J. RUSTOMJEE & Co.

THE "CAMPAIGN" WATCH

No. II.

CRYSTAL FACE Rs. 23; HUNTING CASE Rs. 25.

When we say there is no Watch more recommendable at the price, we speak not only as practical experts, but from the reports invariably received from purchasers. Thousands are to-day recording faithfully the time in all parts of India.

The Cases are PURE NICKEL to wear white throughout, which will wear off and look unchangeable in colour and ozidize. Rs. 23 and consequently guaranteed not merely a wash of silver, shabby in a month, but not in the least likely to

THE MOVEMENT which is constructed on the most sound principles is jewelled in all essential parts. Carefully adjusted LEVER escapement. Compensation balance, indestructible keyless attachment.

Exact diameter two inches. Thickness 5-8 inch. Dial 1 & 5 8 inch.

IF, INSTEAD OF HUNDREDS, we were selling only dozens, the "Campaign" Watch could not be supplied at anything like Rs. 23——Merit alone has made this demand.

Complete in case with spare mainspring and glass, open face, Rs 23, Hunting Rs. 25.

WARRANTED TWO YEARS.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELLERS.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE ITALIAN STORES.
C. COLONNELLO, SON & CO.

STEVEDORES AND PURVEYORS TO THE NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO AND RUBATTINO, BOMBAY, AND THE ITALIAN ROYAL MARINE, RUSSIAN AND ARGENTINE MEN-O'-WAR.

105, MEDOW'S STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GRUYERE, PARMESAN and GORGONZOLA CHEESE.

PURE and GENUINE, LUCCA OIL of the OLIVES for TABLE and CULINARY Purpose. PURE ITALIAN WINE VINEGAR.

MILAN SAUSAGES in SKIN (Italian). ANCHOVIES SALTED (loose). BLACK and GREEN OLIVES (loose). All kinds of French, Italian and German Stores.

Largest Importers of MACARONI, VERMICELLI and SOUP PASTES ASSORTED CONSIGNMENTS arriving here every Month. PRICES REDUCED for the Season only from the 15th October to 31st December, 1904, a Box of 10 lbs. at Rs. 2-8 and lose at 5 ans. per lb.

MASTICA DE CHIO, VERMOUTH (French and Italian), CHIANTI, BARBERA, CAPRI LACRIMA CHRISTI, MARSALA, CHERRY and BLACKBERRY BRANDY, BENEDICTINE and CHARTREUSE. FRESH ITALIAN APPLES, from 8 ans. to Re 1 per Doz.

Attention is drawn to our celebrated GRIGNOLINO CLARET as a Speciality and a thoroughly Genuine article.—Only Rs. 10 per Doz. Bottles.

MONGINI BROTHERS,

CHOCOLATE AND CONFECTIONERY.

CHOCOLATE in fancy boxes suitable for presentation.
CHOCOLATE in fancy coloured paper.
CHOCOLATE in silver foil.
CHOCOLATE in tins.
CHOCOLATE in packets.

ITALIAN CHOCOLATE, CADBURY'S CHOCOLATE, PETER'S CHOCOLATE.

CONTINENTAL SWEETS, DRAGEES, ROCK DROPS, SATINES, etc., etc. in bottles or by the lb.

MONGINI BROTHERS.
25-27, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

TRY! TRY!! TRY!!

DR. SPOONER HARTS

1. PREPARED MEAL No. 1 for DOGS. 2 PREPARED MEAL No. 2 for PUPPIES
3. BISCUITS for DOGS. 4 PREPARED FOOD for POULTRY.
5. "NUTRIENT" (a rich Fluid Food given with the ordinary Food for HORSE and CATTLE).

1. Every Dog owner should use Dr. Spooner Hart's Prepared Meal No. 1 for Dogs, a staple diet of great value and equally suitable for all classes.

Re. 1-0 per 10-lb bag.

2. PREPARED MEAL No. 2 for PUPPIES.—This will be found "par excellence" the Food for them. Being soft and nutritious, Puppies thrive and fatten upon it and there is no fear of worms developing in the bowels (which Puppies are so liable to when fed on other materials) whilst they are on this food

Re. 1-0 per 10-lb. bag.

3. BISCUITS for DOGS.—An appetising staple diet for Sporting and other Dogs, and of great value to Shikar Parties, being easy of transport.

Rs. 2-0 per 10-lb. bag.

4. PREPARED FOOD for POULTRY.—Will double the profit of laying Birds and quickly increase the weight of Birds for the table, and is protective against disease.

Re. 1-0 per 20-lb. bag.

5. "NUTRIENT."—A fattening, conditioning fodder adjunct of distinction and unequalled value for maintaining condition. Horses and Cattle will fatten on it in a few days.

Rs. 3-0 per tin, with full directions.

R. S. HART BROS.,
CALCUTTA.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

THE BOMBAY EXHIBITION.

INTENDING EXHIBITORS are informed that the date for sending in applications has been further EXTENDED to 31st October Instant.

D. R. SETNA,
for Chairman,
Exhibition Committee.

POONA 11TH EXTRA MEETING.

SATURDAY, 22nd OCTOBER, 1904.

OWNERS are reminded that entry closes at 6 p. m. on MONDAY, 17th October, 1904.

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, W. I. T. C.

Poona, 12th October, 1904.

THE SOUTHERN MAHRATTA SPINNING AND WEAVING CO., LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND, at the Rate of Rupees 7-8-0 per Share, free of Income Tax, for the year ending 30th of June, 1904, will be paid at the Company's Registered Office in Bombay, on and after MONDAY, the 31st October, 1904, between the hours of 11 A.M. and 1 P.M., on SATURDAYS and 11 A.M. and 3 P.M. on other week days to shareholders whose names appear on the Register of the Company on the 6th October, 1904, on production of share certificates.

Shareholders residing in Dharwar, Belgaum and Bijapur Districts will obtain their Dividend Warrants at Hubli on and after MONDAY, the 14th November, 1904, on production of Share Certificates to the Company's Secretary at Hubli.

By order of the Directors,
FORBES, FORBES, CAMPBELL & Co., Ld.,
Secretaries and Managers.

Bombay, 15th October, 1904.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that BOMONJI DINSHAW PETIT Esquire, MANOCKJEE CAWASJEE PETIT Esquire, and JEEJEEBHOY FRAMJEE PETIT, now SIR DINSHAW MANOCKJEE PETIT, Second Baronet of Bombay, the executors of the Will of the late SIR DINSHAW MANOCKJEE PETIT, First Baronet, have contracted to sell to our Client the undermentioned property. All persons therefore having or claiming any right, title or interest in or to the said property or any part thereof by way of inheritance, bequest, gift, sale, mortgage, charge, lien, lease or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office, No. 29, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within fourteen days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claims and all such claims, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Foras vacant land or ground situate, lying and being at Haines Road in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 51367 square yards or thereabouts registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old Nos 629, 699, 712, 681, 686, 711, 713, 750, 685, and 686, Collector's New Nos 12520, 12682, 12384, 12704, 12683 and 12685, Old Survey No none, New Survey No 3-2728 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under 12 Haines Road, Ward No 1037 (?) and bounded as follows: On the East partly by the ground of J N Tata and partly of Government, on the West by Tulsi Pipe Road, on the North by the property now or formerly of Dadajee Habajee, Bhowram Ragoba, Hasungjee Hormusji, Antonio Francis Luis, Janardhan Atmaram and Manoobai, widow of Mahadev o and on the South by the Property of Government,—Dated this 17th day of October, 1904.

ARDESIR, HORMUSJI, DINSHAW & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

GRAND CLEARANCE SALE.

COMMENCING

MONDAY, OCTOBER 3rd, 1904.

IN order to make room for a very large Stock of Fresh Goods everything in Stock to be sold off at GREATLY REDUCED PRICES. Dress Materials for Ladies and Gentlemen: Chiffon, Silks, Serge Muslins, Crepons, Woollen and Cotton Tweeds Shirting, Hosiery and many other varieties of goods, too many to enumerate, to be sold off without reserve. Our Great Sale will last for TWO WEEKS only. Seize this opportunity. All customers are earnestly solicited to pay us a visit and we assure them that they will not return without many good bargains.

MATHURADAS CULLIANJI AND SON.
7-8, Sitaram Buildings near Crawford Market,
Bombay.

SAWHNEY'S PATENT DESICCATOR.
Price reduced from Rs. 40 to Rs. 30.

N. D. HARRI RAM & BRO.
Sole Manufacturers.
Rawalpindi City.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

CHEAP "WEEK END" RETURN TICKETS.

ON and from the 1st NOVEMBER, 1904, First, Second, Intermediate and Third Class CHEAP "WEEK END" RETURN TICKETS, available from Bombay to the undermentioned Stations, and vice-versa, will be issued at the SPECIAL REDUCED FARES, noted against each:—

STATIONS.	FARES FOR RETURN TICKETS.			
	First Class.	Second Class.	Intermediate Class.	Third Class.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Gholvad	7 1 0	3 9 0	....	1 8 0
Bulsar	10 7 0	5 3 0	2 9 0	2 3 0
Bilimora	11 5	5 11 0	....	2 5 0
Navsari	12 7 0	6 3 0	....	2 9 0
Surat	13 15 0	6 15 0	3 8 0	2 15 0
Broach	17 0 0	8 8 0	4 4 0	3 9 0
Baroda	20 11 0	10 5 0	5 3 0	4 5 0
Nadiad	23 7 0	11 1 0	5 13 0	4 12 0
Ahmedabad	25 13 0	12 15 0	6 7 0	4 15 0

These Tickets will be available for four days, *i.e.*, they will be issued on FRIDAY, or SATURDAY and will be available for the return journey up to midnight of the following Monday.

Holders of "Week End" Return Tickets are not allowed to break journey in either the outward or return direction.

F. W. HANSON,
For General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 1st October, 1904.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

EDWARD VII, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of ANANDRAO RAGHUNATH, a Clerk in the employ of the G. I. P. Railway Company, late of Bombay Hindoo, deceased.

WAMAN ANANDRAO and WASUDEV ANANDRAO of Bombay Hindu Inhabitants, sons and heirs and legal representatives of the abovenamed deceased, at present residing at Thana. The former employed as a Clerk in the G I P Railway Company, and the latter a Student .... Petitioners

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness SIR LAWRENCE H. JENKINS, K.C.I.E., Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, the Thirteenth day of October in the year of our Lord, One thousand nine hundred and four and in the Fourth year of our Reign.

L. N. BANAJI,
Registrar.

Seal of the High Court of Bombay.

A. M. KAJIJI,
The 13th day of October, 1904.

Messrs. CHITNIS & MOTILAL,
Petitioners' Attorneys.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

(INCLUDING INDIAN MIDLAND SECTION.)

TEAK LOG TIMBER.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Agent of this Railway at his Office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 P.M. on WEDNESDAY, the 19th October, 1904, for the SUPPLY of 1200 Tons of TEAK LOG TIMBER MOULMEIN, RANGOON or SIAM, for immediate delivery.

2. TENDERERS to quote a rate per ton of 50 cubic feet delivered at the Company's Engineer's Workshop, Byculla, and to state the maximum percentage of rejections allowed in the raft.

3. TENDERS must be accompanied by the specifications of shipment showing clearly that the timber tendered is Moulmein, Rangoon or Siam.

4. The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

G. R. WEBB,
General Storekeeper.

General Storekeeper's Office,
Parel, 11th October, 1904.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

GREAT SUCCESS.

THE CIRQUE de LUXE of the EAST.

ROYAL CORONATION CIRCUS.

ANOTHER GRAND CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.

FIRST APPEARANCE OF
THE ZENOBIAS
In the Greatest Aerial Sensation of the Century. Propelling a Rolling Globe across a Telephone Wire without pole or balance.

FIRST APPEARANCE OF THE
ALMONZA TROUPE
In a Grand Exhibition of Hand-balancing and Acrobatic Feats.

FIRST APPEARANCE OF
CROZIER
The Wonderful Wizard in an extraordinary Conjuring Performance.

LALLAH
In Graceful feats of Equipoise on the Electric Wire.

FIRST APPEARANCE OF
MACDONALD
In a Marvellous Performance on the Triple Horizontal Bars.

MDLLE. YELDING
In a Wonderful Equestrian Spectacular Act entitled, JOAN OF ARC.

LITTLE JIM
The Dashing Juvenile Vaulting Act Rider.

Mr. ALF. JOHNSON
The Lightening Jockey Act Rider from Lord George Sanger's and Sir Robert Fossett's Hippodromes.

BLANCHE & DIACOFF
The wonderful Cyclists in an amazing exhibition of BICYCLE POLO.
Performed in a manner never before seen in the East.

A HOST OF STAR TURNS.

ON TUESDAY, OCTOBER 18TH,
GRAND SPECIAL MATINEE AT 3-30.

When a splendid SILVER WATCH will be given away. Every one has an equal chance of winning this handsome prize.

On TUESDAY EVENING at 9-15 another SILVER WATCH will be given away under the same conditions as in the AFTERNOON.

LOOK OUT FOR GRAND COMPETITIONS,
HANDSOME & VALUABLE PRIZES.

PRICES AS USUAL.

THE COLABA LAND AND MILL COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TWENTY-FIFTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Colaba Land and Mill Company, Limited, will be held at the Company's Registered Office, No. 45, Apollo Street, Fort, on WEDNESDAY, the 19th October, 1904, at 3 p.m. to transact the following business:—

1. To receive the Directors' report and the Audited Statements of Accounts for the year ended 30th June, 1904.
2. To sanction payment of a Dividend.
3. To confirm the appointment of George McKenzie, Esq as a Director in terms of section 95 of the Articles of Association.
4. To appoint Directors in place of Alex. McKenzie, Esqr and H. M. Chichgar, Esq. who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election.
5. To appoint Auditors for the current year, and to fix their Remuneration.
6. To transact any other business which the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from FRIDAY, the 7th October, 1904, to SATURDAY, the 22nd October, 1904, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
BRADBURY BRADY & CO.,
Agents and Managers.

Bombay, 5th October, 1904.

INSURANCES.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.

ESTABLISHED 1809.

CHIEF OFFICES

EDINBURGH, 64, Princes Street.
LONDON, 61, Threadneedle Street.

Total Funds as at 31st December, 1903	£ 16,508,900
Revenue for 1903	£ 3,436,136

The sum of £ 830,160 was divided among Participating Life Policy-holders in 1900 yielding a BONUS at the Rate of £ 1-8-0 per cent. per annum not only on the original sums assured but also on all subsisting Bonuses.

POLICIES in some cases have been MORE THAN DOUBLED in amount by the addition of BONUSES.

NEW PROSPECTUS JUST OUT.

GREAT REDUCTIONS
under all SYSTEMS.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to
Messrs. KING, KING & Co.,
Secretaries,
NORTH BRITISH and MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.,
King's Buildings, Bombay.

Guarantees Against Embezzlement.

INDIAN GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION.

HEAD OFFICE, ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

Funds in Government Securities only and remain in India.

THE Association provides Security for the Intromission and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to
R. PATERSON BROWN,
Secretary.

GRESHAM LIFE OFFICE.

ESTABLISHED 1848.

EXTRACT from the 55th Report of the Directors on the operations of the Society for the year 1903:—

Policies issued (Net)........5,613 for	£1,790,063
Surplus on Transactions for above period	£ 369,655
Annual Income	£1,332,130
Assets	£8,688,242

Life Assurance with or without Medical Examination.

The Society has lately devised several other New and Attractive Forms of Life Assurance and Endowments, particulars of which can be obtained on application to

CROFT, MODY & Co.,
CHIEF AGENTS
FOR
INDIA, BURMA AND CEYLON,
BOMBAY.

BACK NUMBERS of THE BOMBAY GAZETTE Daily, the Weekly, and the Weekly Mail addition, when available, are supplied on the following terms:—Seven days from date of issue, 4 annas; 8 to 30 days from date of issue, 8 annas; 30 days to one year, 1 rupee; and of older dates than one year from Rs. 5 per copy according to numbers available. Reference charge one Rupee.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only.) Three lines, per insertion. One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

ENGLISH-MADE Electro-Plated Presentation Table Lamps, Artistic but not obtrusive. Fitted with globes and chimnies or lace shades, holders and chimnies. From Rs. 18 to Rs. 95 each.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Jewellers, &c., Bombay and Poona.

COMPOUND NEROINE ELIXIR: Imparts health strength and energy. Makes tired, slack, worn out feelings impossible. Per bottle Rs. 2-8. THOMSON and TAYLOR Bombay and Poona.

MAHABLESHWAR DAK.—Most comfortable Phaeton and Tonga Daks ready laid between Wathar and Mahableshwar at very moderate rates. Apply to BURJORJEE PEROSHAW, Deplomaed Dak Supplier to T. E. The Governor and Com.-in-Chief, 153, Main Street Poona.

WANTED, TRAVELLER, for pushing Firm to represent Manufacturers of Enamelled Iron Signs, Enamelled Copper Letters for Windows, of every description. Apply WILDMAN & MEGUYER, Parade, Birmingham, England.

TO LET.—HOUSE, at Ridge, Malabar Hill, lately occupied by Mr. S. Rebsch. Apply to CUMMOO JAFFER SULLIMAN and Co., Girgaum, Bombay.

WANTED PERSONS, desirous to learn Commercial Correspondence and Precis Writing, to arrange hours with an experienced gentleman. Apply to Box "No 1234 A" Advt. Dept., "Bombay Gazette."

REPAIRS OF Re. 1-8 within 25 years. I take this opportunity to tell you that Singer's Sewing Machine, which I purchased 25 years ago, has required only Re. 1-8 for repairs, and it is still going strong of all parts. A. R. Gardener, 16, Forbes Street, Bombay.

PHOTOGRAPHY.—Monsoon Weather.—The splendid lighting of RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS' STUDIO, Nippon Building, Hornby Road, enables them to secure the finest results in Portraiture during the cloudy weather.—Lift always available.

ELECTRO PLATING in Silver, Nickel, Gold, and Bronze, of finest finish and most durable quality, undertaken by THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC COMPANY, Electrical Engineers and Platers in ordinary to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay.

AULD SCOTTIE.—The St. Andrew's Day Dinner WHISKY. For Sale at all Wine Merchants.

FOR SALE.—A TIBETAN-ENGLISH DICTIONARY, with Sanskrit Synonyms, by Sarat Chandra Das, Rai Bahadur, C.I.E. Revised and Edited under the orders of the Government of Bengal by Graham Sandverg, B. A., and A. William Heyde. Apply "Q." care of "Bombay Gazette."

MESSRS. OLIVER & Co.—Only Respectable and Trustworthy Servants of all denominations supplied. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Domestic Servants. Patronized by the Officers of the Services, Army and Navy as well as the Leading Clubs and Hotels. Especially First Class Goanese and Mahomedan Servants, for whom we guarantee, Fee, Bombay, Rs. 2, and Mofusil Rs. 3 for each servant.—No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay. Established, 1878.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOW FLAKE OIL, 150° sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., at Rs. 6-0-2 per case, at Bombay; and by Mr. J. C. Bhut, at Rs. 6-1-2 per case, at Bandora.

FORMS OF POWER OF ATTORNEY, Neatly printed. Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

WM. HUTCHINSON & Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency business, 1, Trafalgar Building, Charing Cross, London.

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THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East. Contains the Special time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Route to India and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas, Coloured Map of India revised from Official Sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office and all Booksellers and Railway Termini.

EK-DAM RINGWORM SPECIFIC.—The only Remedy known which cures Ringworm or Dhobies' Itch in one application. Per bottle, Rs. 1½. Prepared only by THOMSON and TAYLOR, Bombay and Poona.

FOR SALE.—OLD MAGAZINES, of various dates, Macmillan's, The National Review, Calcutta Review, &c., &c. Apply C. C., care of "Bombay Gazette."

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager, "Bombay Gazette," Steam Press.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co.—Teakwook and Blackwood Plain and Inlaid Furniture of English Indian Designs of made to Order.—Chuckla, No. 6.

TO PRINTERS.—FOR SALE a CROWN FOLIO TREADLE MACHINE (by Harrold of London) in fairly good condition. For particulars apply to the SUPERINTENDENT "Bombay Gazette," Bombay.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, PUBLISHED Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 Pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage; English Subscription Rs. 15 per year including Postage.

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"Without earnestness there is nothing to be done in Life."

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From As. 8 to Rs. 2,000
NONE EXCEPTED

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Set of STUDS or CHAIN,
Re. 1/8.

Pure Silver LADY'S NECK CHAIN,
Rs. 2/8.

Set of PURE SILVER STUDS,
Rs. 3.

English Lever Round TIMEPIECE,
(With five years' GUARANTEE.)
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English Lever Square TIMEPIECE,
(With ten years' GUARANTEE.)
Rs. 4/8.

Lady's or Gent's SILVER WATCH,
(With five years' GUARANTEE.)
Rs. 7/8.

WILL YOU READ THIS?

Our Watches and Timepieces are well worth their money; they are Durable and Reliable Timekeepers, for which we give a guarantee to set right free of cost, including breakage of Mainspring, Oiling, etc., etc.; also will pay the postage when sent to us for Repairs.]

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And NOT against Money Order.

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A FIRST CLASS BRAND AT A MODERATE PRICE,
WELL WORTH A TRIAL.

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SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA
FOR
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SUPERIOR VINA TULA SHERRY (as used by Clubs and Messes)

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MANZANILLA

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SUPPLIERS BY THE BOTTLE:—
DENISON & CO.,
HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL	£800,000
RESERVE FUND	£800,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£800,000

HEAD OFFICE:
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET,
LONDON.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Hamburg
Bombay
Calcutta
Madras
Rangoon
Colombo
Penang
Thaiping
Medan, Deli (Sumatra)
Ipoh (Perak)
Singapore
Kwala Lumpor
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Batavia
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Saigon
Shanghai
Tientsin
Hankow
Yokohama
Kobe
New York

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE, issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT accounts are opened and interest allowed at 2 per cent. PER ANNUM on the minimum Monthly Balance up to Rs. 100,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients and also received for safe custody and collection of interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months at FOUR PER CENT. per annum. Rates for shorter periods may be ascertained on application.

GEORGE MILLER,
Acting Agent.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD.

CAPITAL (paid up)	Rs. 15,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper).	Rs. 19,50,000

HEAD OFFICE: SIMLA.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Ajmere, Cawnpore, Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussoorie, Murree, Rawalpindi, and Umballa.

CORRESPONDENTS:

London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal towns throughout India.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rates which can be ascertained on application.

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable upon application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Agent.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund	$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 70,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:

J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager.

London Bankers,—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY Ld.,

LONDON COMMITTEE.

SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt)
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq., (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.)
JOHN WALTER, Esq.,
SIR EWEN CAMERON, K.C.M.G. } Managers.
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SAIGON.
SAN FRANCISCO.
SINGAPORE.
SOURABAYA.
TIENTSIN.
YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for 12 months at 4 per cent. per annum and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

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Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

W. ADAMS ORAM, Acting Agent.
7, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

BANKS.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,125,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	£562,5000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£562,500

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS
The Bank of England,
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

BOMBAY, KURRACHEE, CALCUTTA, MADRAS COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONG KONG and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 10,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

R. NICOLL,
Acting Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£500,000
RESERVE FUND	£500,000

HEAD OFFICE:
17, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,
Lahore,
Amritsar,
Kurrachee,
Steamer Point,
Delhi,
Bombay,
Madras,
Rangoon,
Aden.
Cawnpore,
Colombo,
Mandalay,
Newera Elya,
Kandy,
Tuticorin.
Zanzibar.
Mombassa.
Nairobi.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

ROBERT R. ROSS,
Manager.

BANK OF CALCUTTA, LIMITED.

CAPITAL.

SUBSCRIBED...	Rs. 15,00,000
RESERVED FUND	" 16,50,000
UNCALLED CAPITAL ...	" 5,00,000

DIRECTORS:

MR. D. YULE, Messrs. Andrew Yule & Co.
" R. J. P. THOMAS, Messrs. J. Thomas & Co.
" NORMAN McLEOD, Messrs. McLeod & Co.
" D. KING.
" J. C. SPEIRS.

MANAGING DIRECTOR.
MR. D. KING.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened on the following terms:—

2 % per annum allowed on daily balances
or
2½ " " minimum monthly balances
at the option of the Depositors to be declared when opening accounts.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at the following rates of interest:—

	Per Annum.
For 2 Years...	5 per cent.
" 1 Year	4½ "
" 6 Months	4 "
" 3 "	3½ "

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For further information, apply to—

J. C. SPEIRS,
Agent.

Calcutta 20th July, 1904.

LONDON BRANCH:
19, GREAT WINCHESTER STREET, E. C.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yens 24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	" 18,000,000
ORDINARY RESERVE FUND	" 9,520,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FOR SILVER FUNDS	" 500,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Bombay, Dalney, Hawai, Hong Kong, Kobe, London, Lyons, Nagasaki, New York, Newchang, Peking, Shanghai, San Francisco, Tokio and Tientsin.

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BOMBAY BRANCH.

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LONDON 52—Threadneedle Street, E. C.
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.

CAPITAL...Fcs. 1,50,000,000, (£6,000,000.)

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BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION OF LONDON AND SMITH'S BANK.

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Bombay, Tunis, New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney and all principal towns of Madagascar.

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The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

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ONE STEEL LANCASHIRE BOILER (Hick's make). Length 30 feet, Dia. 7 feet, Dia. of Flue 2ft. 9in. Working pressure 100 lbs. per square inch. Can be seen working at the Svadeshi Mills, Kurla. Apply to

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DIABETES of any STAGE and STANDING will be cured by our specific. S. SUBBA RAO Esq., Bombay, writes:—"Having seen an Advertisement in the "Bombay Gazette," I tried your specific for

DIABETES

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THE VICTORIA CHEMICAL WORKS, RANAGHAT.
(BENGAL.)

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co., GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.

NEW and Second-hand English-built CARRIAGES, LANDAUS, BROUGHAMS, and VICTORIAS by well-known Makers FOR SALE.

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HOUSES Furnished with the latest styled, neat Furniture.

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CROCKERY, GLASS-WARE, and PLATED WARE &c., FOR SALE and on HIRE.

PRATT'S MOTOR-CAR SPIRIT.

DEODORISED NAPTHA OR GASOLINE.

BEST for Motor-Cars, Bicycles, and Tricycles; also for Naptha Lamps.

Owners of Motor-Cars, &c., should insist on getting this and no other. Can be obtained from all leading dealers in Motor-Cars. Imported by

STANDARD OIL CO. of New York,
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BUSINESS ESTABLISHED 1815.

DADABHOY BOMANJEE,

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799 & 801, GIRGAUM ROAD, GIRGAUM,
BOMBAY.

Prize Gold and Silver Medals and Diplomas of Merit awarded at the Bombay Horse and Carriage Show, 1900.

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Limited, London.

Carriages of every description and of the fashion built to order and warranted of the ver[illegible] reasoned materials and of the highest class [illegible]manship with all the latest improvements.

CARRIAGES Lined, Painted and Repair[illegible]
REPAIRS executed with the greatest p[illegible] care and attention.

A varied stock of very fashionable New and [illegible] hand English-built Carriages of all the latest [illegible] always on hand for sale.

New and Secondhand Carriages Sold on Commission and Warehoused.

The Comprehensive Criminal Digest, 1862—1899.

BY
CHUNILAL HARILAL VAKIL B.A., LL.B.
Subordinate Judge, Dholka; First Class Magistrate
Ahmedabad.

THIS Digest contains all the criminal cases decided by the four High Courts and the unchartered High Courts in the Punjab, Oudh, Central Provinces, and Burma, reported in the four series of the Indian Law Reports, Bengal Law Reports, Madras H. C. Reports, Bombay H. C. Reports, N. W. P. High Court Reports, Calcutta Law Reports, Indian Jurist, Weekly Reporter, Haye's Reports, Hyde's Reports, Marshall's Reports, Coryton's Reports, Agra H. C. Reports, Moore's Indian Appeals, Criminal Rulings of the Bombay High Court, Calcutta Weekly Notes, Bombay Law Reporter, Joy Govind Shome's Reports, Bourke's Reports, Burma Select Judgments, Punjab Records, Central Province Reports, and Oudh Select cases, together with important cases from 1802 to 1862 decided by the SUDDER FOUZDAREE ADAWLUT and NIZAMUT ADAWLUT. It contains rulings from more than 300 volumes, while the greatest existing digest contains rulings from about 150 volumes only. It contains a complete index of all cases followed, overruled, or otherwise judicially noticed in these reports.

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Quarterly	" 16	Quarterly	" 18
Monthly	" 6	Monthly	" 6-8

These Up-Country Rates Include Postage.

SINGLE COPY............As. 4.

Price for Back Numbers varies according to lapse of time between As. 8 and Rs. 2.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS:—

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5
Second do.	" 2-8
Third do.	" 2-8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	As. 2 per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than 8 lines.

All advertisements are charged according to the space occupied, Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which make an inch.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations Wanted or Servants required, Houses or Lodgings, to change of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale of Advertisements belonging to any of these classes is as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines	Rs. 1-0
Each succeeding line	" 0-8

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than one Rupee and payment must in all cases be made in Cash.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES:—EACH—TWO RUPEES

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	As. 8 per line
Second do	" 4
Third do	" 2½

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time, special contracts may be made.

Cheques, Money Orders, and Other Remittances should be made payable to "The Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette."

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 18 June, 2017

FROM TO-DAY

RUDGE
WHITWORTH
BICYCLES
WILL BE SOLD AT
Rs. 165
FOR CASH ONLY.

J. A. KIRKBRIDE & CO.
60, TAMARIND LANE.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF HORSES.

On FRIDAY, the 21st instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Messrs. Sulleman Abdul Wahed and Co.'s Stable, Bellasis Road, Byculla, opposite the Byculla Club, the following horses belonging to the Chief of Mudole, sold as the Chief is reducing his stable.

8 horses such as walers, Arabs, country-breds, &c., full particulars of which will be given hereafter.

The horses will be on view four days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF UNSERVICEABLE STORES, A QUANTITY OF BRASS PIGS AND IRON, &c., at the Castle Park, Arsenal, Fort, behind the Town Hall.

Under instructions from the Ordnance Officer in charge, Bombay Arsenal, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on FRIDAY, the 28th instant, at 2 p.m., sell by Public Auction at the abovementioned place, a large quantity of unserviceable stores, consisting of leather pieces, bags sand common, brass pigs, cupro nickle pigs, salt country, iron scrap and hoop, officer's tents, canvas, gunnies, tins, tapeoil fuel, rubbish etc., etc.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED GOODS, SWEEPINGS, &c., at the G. I. P. Railway Wari Bunder Goods Depot.

In accordance with Sections 56 and 65 of the Railway Act IX of 1890 and under instructions from the G. I. P. Railway Company, Messrs BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the abovementioned place on MONDAY, the 31st instant, at 2 p.m., a quantity of unclaimed goods, grain and seeds in bags, cotton seeds in bags, hurra in bags, bundles of cotton and coir ropes, boxes of luggage, boxes of cigars, bundles of iron bar and hoops, bags of dry chillies, bundles of dates and grocery, full pressed bales of cotton, cotton and waste cotton in bundles, bundles of waste paper and records, lot of iron hoops and other miscellaneous articles, &c.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 17th October, 1904.

MEN ESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTI N SALE OF BAGS OF GRAIN, LOOSE GRAIN SWE EPINGS, &c., &c., at the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company's Carnac Bridge Station,

Un der instructions from the B B & C I Railway Company, Messrs. MENESSE & Co will sell by Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 19th instant, at 3 p.m. at the B. B. & C. I. Railway Company's Carnac Bridge Station,

A quantity of bags of cottonseed, rapeseed, poppyseed, castorseed, linseed and loose heaps of grain and seed and other miscellaneous goods.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 17th October, 1904.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

SALE OF PEARLS.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 17th instant, at 2 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms by order of Manchund Hirachund and on account and at the risk of Baloobhoy Sakalchund, an insolvent.

10 pearls weighing about 60 chows.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale and the pearls are on view.

SALE OF 70 CASES FANCY PIECE GOODS.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 17th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms by order of Messrs. Kapadia Brothers and on account and at the risk of Morarjee Mohanjee—

Ex s.s Trentham Hall.

K B / M } 3201—1 case 30 pieces white drills, 27 inches.

Ex s.s. Clan Macaulay.

" 3243-4—2 cases each 60 pieces check trouserings, 24 inches.

Ex s. s. Scindia

" 3255-6—2 cases each 60 pieces check trouserings, 24 inches.

Ex s.s. City of Oxford.

" 3794-6—3 cases each 40 pieces white drills, 26 inches.

Ex s.s. Massilia.

" 3797-8—2 cases each 40 pieces white drills, 26 inches.

" 3787-8—2 cases each 40 pieces white drills 26 inches

Ex s. s. Clan Cameron.

" 4234-66—3 cases each 55 pieces fancy printed crimps, 24½—25 inches.

Ex s.s. Britannia.

" 4338-90—3 cases each 27 pieces fancy striped coating, 46 inches.

Ex s.s. City of Oxford.

" 4165-38—3 cases each 53 pieces zephyrs, 24 inches.

" 4317-18—2 cases each 60 pieces zephyr checks, 24 inches.

Ex s. s. Massilia.

" 4693-95—3 cases each 30 pieces dyed twills, 45 inches.

" 4390-91—2 cases each 60 pieces zephyr checks, 24 inches.

Ex s. s. Alenwick.

" 4953—1 case 36 pieces plain satteens, 45 inches.

Ex s. s. Clan Macleod.

" 4693-95—3 cases each 30 pieces dyed twills, 45 inches.

Ex s. s. Alenwick.

" 4954-56—3 cases each 36 pieces plain satteens, 45 inches

Ex s.s. City of Agra.

" 4361-65—5 cases each 45 pieces coloured brocades, 45 inches.

" 4065-70—5 cases each 45 pieces coloured brocades 45 inches.

Ex s.s. Massilia.

" 4311-5—5 cases each 45 pieces figured brocades, 45 inches.

Ex s.s. Knowsley Hall.

" 4051-55—5 cases each 45 pieces colored brocades, 45 inches

Ex s.s. Clan Lindsay.

" 4981-85—5 cases each 45 pieces colored brocades 45 inches

Ex s.s. Clan Chatter.

" 4011-15—5 cases each 45 pieces colored brocades 38 inches

" 4016-20—5 cases each 45 pieces colored brocades 38 inches

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 17th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white, and coloured piece-goods and the following:—

Furniture such as sofas, chairs, easy chairs, cots, tables, sideboard, meatsafe, hat and bookstands, writing, dressing, and wash-hand tables, cupboards, iron safe, cottage piano, dining-table, single harness, mandoline in case.

1 clock by James McCabe, Royal Exchange, striking every quarter hour.
1,12 Bore D.B. gun with implements.
1 sodawater machine in case.
50 cases Beer in quarts and pints.
On account of the concerned—
1 diamond and emerald earring.

AT 2 P. M.

Several gents and ladies' bicycles, such as Swift, Beeston Humber, Rambler free wheel, and others.
1 handsome openside brougham.
1 Double C spring strte barouche rubber-tyred with back-seat and movable coachbox by Laurie and Marner.
1 rubber-tyred light landau.
1 English openside brougham by Silk and Son.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

Bombay, 17th October, 1904. CRAWFORD & CO.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, OCT. 14.

SECURITIES—		
2 1-2 per cent. Consols	£88 1-4	= — 1-8
3 do. Rentes	£98	= unchanged
3 1-2 do. Indian Sterling Loan	£105	= do
3 1-2 per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	£65 5-8	= + 1-16
SILVER—		
Spot in London	26 3-4	= + 3-16
2 months hence	26 9-16	= + 3 16
Spot in New York	57 7-8	= + 3-8
EXCHANGES—		
Paris cheques	25·12 1-2	= — 1 1-2
Berlin	20·36 1-2	= — 1-4
New York Demand	4-85 1-2	= unchanged
DISCOUNTS—		
Bank of England	3 per cent	= do
2 months' sight Bank Bills	2 3-8 per cent	= — 1-8
6 " " "	2 3-4 per cent	= unchanged
3 " " Fine" Trade Bills	2 3-4 per cent	= do
6 months' sight Fine Trade Bills	3 1-8 per cent	= do
INTEREST—		
Day to day loans	1 1-8 per cent	= do
7 day market loans	1 3-8 per cent	= do

Extra Council Bills allotments. Bills on Calcutta Rs. 20,000 at 1s 4 1-16d.

SPECIE SHIPMENTS.

Silver to Bombay ...... £ 90,000
Gold " " ...... £ 50,000

WHEAT—
White Karachi 30 N.-D., sellers } easier
Red Karachi 29 3-8 N.-D. done }

RAPESEED—
Yellow Guzerat 34 1-4 N.-D., sellers }
Yellow Cawnpore 33 1-2 N.-D. done } quiet
Brown 30 3-4 O.-N. sellers }

LINSEED—
Linseed Bold 36 N.-D. sellers steady

COFFEE—
Coffee in New York 8 3-8

In **Liverpool—Cotton Market closed steady.** Surats quiet. **Manchester firm. Total sales** 7,000. **Spot** 5·58—8. **Egyptian E. G. F. Brown** 7 13-16. **Sold on speculation and for Export** 300. **Imports** 5,000. **Arrivals closed steady.**

Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.
5·41	5·41	5·42
—1	—1	
Jan.-Feb.	**Feb.-Mar.**	**Mar.-April**
5·43	5·44	5·45
April.-May.	**May-June.**	
5·46	5·46	

Receipts at U S Ports	77,000
Do. last year	51,000
Exports to Great Britain	17,000
Do. do Continent	12,000
In New York—	
Spot	10·35 — 5
Futures, month of December	9·92 — 2
Do. do. March	10·13 + 1
In New Orleans—	
Spot	9 15-16
Futures, month of Jan.	9·92 — 1
Do. do. April	10·17 — 1
Tone at close	steady.

	Bales.
Week's receipts of cotton at U.S. ports	393,000
" exports to Great Britain	120,000
" " France and Continent	129,000
Stock of Cotton at U S ports	570,000
" " at interior ports	310,000

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay, for the 24 hours ending at 6 p. m., on Friday, 14th October, 1904 :—

Cotton	1,322 bales.
Wheat	28,505 cwts.
Linseed	1,297 "
Rape, Rai and Mustard	1,345 "
Gingellyseed	505 "
Poppyseed	293 "
Groundnuts	32 "
Castorseed	21,963 "
Rice	4,634 "
Myrabollams	195 "
Cottonseed	5,992 "
Mowraseed	1,339 "
Gram	2,070 "
Joowar	1,942 "
Maize	357 "

BOMBAY, OCTOBER 15.

Exchange—Tone firm.

Bank T.T.				1s 4 1-32d
Bank Demand				1s 4 1-32d to 1-16
Credit Bills 3 Months' Sight D. A.				1s. 4 7-32d.
Do 6	do	do		1s. 4 11-32d
French Francs 3	do	do		170
Marks 3	do	do		138
Hongkong 30	Days'	Sight		135 1-2
Shanghai 30	do	do		189 1-2
Japan 30	do	do		148 1-2

GOVERNMENT PAPER—3 1-2 per cent. Tone steady.
Cash 97-11
1st Settlement ...31st October 97·10
Money Market.—Tone steady.

BANK RATE.—
Bank of England since 21st April 3 per cent.
Bank of Bombay do 13th October 4 do
Bank of Bengal do 13th October 5 do
Bank of Madras do 6th July 4 do

SEEDS—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Linseed.—Tone steady.			
Ready	5	15	0
Rapeseed.—Tone steady.			
Brown Cawnpore, Ready.	4	15	0
Yellow Cawnpore, Ready.	5	8	0
Poppyseed.—Tone steady.			
Ready	5	10	0
Castorseed—Tone steady.			
Ready	27 1-2 to 28 1-2		

GINGELLYSEED.—
Howree Khandeish.........Rs. 38 to 40

WHEAT.—Tone steady.
Pissi 91 per cent.............. Rs. 29
Club No. 1 .... Rs. 29 1-2

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone—		easier.
Estimated sales	bales	4,000
Imports	do	6,000

Oct.-Nov.		Nov.-Dec.
5·36		5·36
—5		—5
Dec.-Jan.	**Jan.-Feb**	**Feb.-Mch.**
5·37	5 38	5·39
—5	—5	—5
Mch.-Apl.	**Apl.-May.**	**May-June**
5.40	5·41	5·41
—5	—5	—5

COTTON.—The market opened steady with an advance of about Re 1 our yesterday's rates, but closes quieter on account of bearish advises received from Liverpool.

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 4th Oct, 1904, as compared with the statement of 27th Sept, 1904:—

LIABILITIES.	Sept. 20. Rs.	a.	p.	Sept. 27. Rs.	a.	p.
Capital paid up	2,00,00,000	0	0	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	1,28,50,000	0	0	1,28,50,000	0	0
Public Deposits, &c.	1,81,01,049	10	3	1,96,51,780	15	1
Other Deposits, &c.	8,89,45,124	7	1	9,21,90,762	2	5
Bank Post Bills, &c.	19,48,058	1	19	19,77,613	2	1
Sundries	21,00,325	4	10	21,42,466	10	6
Rs.	14,39,44,557	8	9	14,88,12,622	14	1
ASSETS.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Government Securities	1,84,52,744	4	8	1,74,97,979	4	8
Other anthotised Investment	58,57,606	4	2	53,30,116	4	2
Loans on Hovt and other authorized Securities	2,11,91,221	5	5	2,16,89,832	1	10
Accounts of Credit on do.	1,77,57,216	12	0	1,83,09,190	15	1
Bills discounted &c	3,03,67,304	9	11	3,12,89,905	6	6
Balances wite other Banks	20,95,229	9	1	18,24,013	3	1
Bullions	640	0	0	640	0	0
Dead Stock	18,03,465	10	9	18,05,678	12	6
Stamps	12,336	11	6	12,053	9	3
Suddries	11,68,327	2	5	11,46,943	0	9
	9,86,84,695	5	11	9,89,06,352	9	10
Cash &c., at Head Office	1,33,30,446	6	7	1,61,57,799	12	11
Do. at Branches	3,19,30,015	12	3	3,37,48,470	7	4
Rs.	14,39,44,557	8	9	14,88,12,622	14	1

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	
Government Balance at Head Office	4,26,010	Increase
Do. at Branches	11,24,721	Do
Other Deposits	32,45,638	Increase
Post Bills	29,555	Do
ASSETS.	Rs.	
Bank's Investments	14,60,258	Decrease
Loans	4,98,611	Increase
Acconnts of Credit	5,51,974	Do.
Mercantile Bills	9,22,601	Do.
Cash at Head Office	28,27,353	Do
Cash Branches	18,18,455	Do

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE

OCTOBER

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 16th October 1904.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey		nil			
Teheran	14	2	18 a.m.	...	37
Suez	14	2	50 p.m.	...	14

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m. of the 14th October, 1904.

—	Maximum Time H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	0	55	0	1
" Karachi	0	22	0	1
" Madras	0	18	0	3

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES DEATHS and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

EUROPE.

BIRTHS.

BOAS—Sept 18, at Clarence Parade, Southsea, wife of H J Boas, Indian Civil Service, of a son.

HARRISON—Sept 21, at Barham, near Canterbury, wife of Major T A Harrison, Indian Army of a son,

WIDDICOMBE—On Sept 20th, at Worthing, the wife of Major F S Widdicombe, 117 Mahrattas, of a son.

HARRISON—Sept 21, at Barham, Kent, wife of Major T A Harrison, Indian Staff Corps of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

BEAZLEY—SOMERVILLE—Sept 21, at St Nicholas Church Great Yarmouth, W E Beazley, F R CO, A R A M London, to Margaret (Daisy), daughter of W Somerville Colombo, Ceylon.

GRAY—CURGENVEN—Sept 24, at St Mary Abbot's Kensington, R W Gray, Prince of Wales's Regt to Elith Frances, daughter of G J Curgenven.

HINKSON—NIVEN—Sept 26, at Cheltenham J Hinkson, of Barbados, to Kathrina Mary Croll (Ranee), daughter of Surg Major W Niven, M D Retired List Bombay Army.

HUNTSMAN—HAMERSLEY—Sept 22, at Welbeck Abbey Chapel Capt H de C Huntsman, Army Pay Dept, late 58th (2nd Northamptonshire) Regt, to Mabel Frances, daughter of the late Rev A Hamersley, Rector of Nuffield.

SLADEN—SLADEN—Sept 21, at Easthope Parish Church, Capt C St B Sladen, R E, to Winifred Margaret, daughter of F St E Sladen.

DEATHS.

ALLEN—Sept 26 at Jermyn Street, Col D M Allen, United Service Club, Pall Mall, late West India Regt, aged 50.

ASHTON—Sept 19, at Marlborough Lawn, Cheltenham, Brigade Surgeon W Ashton, aged 69.

BARTLEY—Sept 25, Major-Gen J C Bartley, late 5th Fusiliers, at Warwick House Street, Charing Cross.

COOK—Sept 21, at London, R H Cook, late agent of the Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, Kobe, Japan aged 54.

GOODRIDGE—Sept 22 at Petersfield, Beulah Hill, Norwood, J P Goodridge, Indian Civil Service, retired, late sessions judge of Jubbulpore, Central Provinces, and of Barbados, W I aged 58.

HARVEY—Sept 22, in London, C P Harvey, Captain 3rd Northamptonshire Regt aged 45.

HOLMES—Sept 26, at Worthing, the Right Rev J G Holmes, Bishop of St Helena, and 64.

LESLIE—Sept. 25 at Coravaba, Cavan, Major C R Leslie, late 25th King's Own Borderers, aged 63.

MASTER—Sept, 23 at Eastbourne, Susan Harriett, daughter of the late Major Gen R A Master, C B, 7th Bengal Light Cav aged 57.

MULLINS—At his residence Heatherwood, Midhurst, Sussex, J Mullins, lieutenant general, Royal (late Madras) Eng J P, aged 75.

PARNELL—Sept 22 J Parnell of Rainbrook, Rugby, aged 59.

STEPHENSON—Sept 26, at Bedenham House, Salisbury, Sir A K Stephenson, K C B, K C, aged 76

WIGGINS—On the 23rd inst, at Nice George Wiggins, late of Educational Department India in his 83rd year.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

HOARE—September 22, At Lucknow the wife of F E H care P W Inspector, O and R Railway, of a son.

BAYLEY—October 10, At Naini Tal, the wife of O H Bayley, 1st South Lancashire Regiment, of a daughter.

DUTT—October 13, the wife of P C Dutt, Barrister-at-law of a son.

DEATH.

MURPHY—October 6, at Helvellyn, Naini Tal, John Patrick Murphy of Allahabad in his 61st year.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 54m. Sun sets, 5h. 36m. High water 5-53m., 6-9a. Low water, 0-34m., 11-59a.
H. E. the Governor arrives in Bombay, Victoria Terminus, 6 a.m. Railway time.
Special Convocation, Bombay University, for conferring honorary degree of Doctor on the Hon'ble Dr. R. G. Bhandarkar, H. E. the Governor presiding as Chancellor, 5 p.m.
Departure of H. E. the Governor for Poona, Victoria Terminus, 11-30 p.m., Railway time.
Royal Coronation Circus, Esplanade.
High Court vacation commences.

POSTAL NOTICES.—Mails for Singapore China and Japan per extra s. s. Ischia, will be closed at the General Post Office at 11 a. m., to-day.—Mails for Ceylon, the Straits Settlements, China, Japan and Australia per s. s. Chusan will be closed at the General Post Office at 7 p. m., to-morrow.

BHOWNAGAR NOTES.—Ten trains conveying troops with ten European officers and seventeen native officers besides non-commussioned officers arrived at Wadhwan en route for Rajkote from Somaliland, writes our Bhownagar correspondent.—On the night of the 12th again, the clouds rolled onward with lightening and drops of rain fell and then the clouds drifted away. There is a vigorous change in the weather onditions and indications of rain are very strong.

SUICIDE OF A YOUNG WIFE.—At Dadar-Coombarwada, yesterday, Mr. P. Byrne, Coroner for Bombay, conducted an inquest relative to the death of Mooktabai, a Mahar girl, aged fifteen years. The deceased was married six months ago and since then she lived with her husband at Dadar Coombbarwada. She wanted to go to her parents up country and on Friday she asked her husband to send her there. He told her to wait till he got his pay, but this did not seem to have satisfied her. She appeared sullen and morose and the same evening she was missed from home. The next day her body was found floating in a well at some distance from her house. A verdict of suicide was returned by the Jury.

CAUGHT RED-HANDED.—At the Mazaon Police Court, on Saturday, Inspector Morris charged Vishram Khairaj, a Hindu carpenter, before Mr. C. H. Setalvad, with house-breaking and theft of gold and silver ornaments of the value of Rs. 480, the property of Kara Jeewa, a washerman residing in Chuckla. The evidence showed that on Thursday night the complainant chained the door of his room from outside and went to sleep on the footpath. About midnight one Hajee Heera, also a washerman living in the same house, saw the accused leave the complainant's room with a bundle under his arm, and raised an alarm. The complainant awoke and chased the thief who was arrested by a policeman at the corner of the street, with the bundle in his possession. The bundle on being opened was found to contain ornaments which the complainant indentified as his property. It seemed that the accused had forced open the complainant's box and removed the ornaments. The accused pleaded guilty to the charge. He was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 50, or in default of the fine to suffer one month's further imprisonment with hard labour.

PASSENGERS BY THE MAIL.

AMONG the passengers who proceeded to Europe on Saturday in the out-going mail steamer Persia were the Honble Mr. E. M. Fulton, Member of H. E. the Governor's Council and Brigadier-General A. W. Proudfoot, who up to Friday commanded the Bombay District and now retires from the Service. The Hon. Mr. Fulton will be away from India for six months, having been granted sick leave for that period.

At the Ballard Pier there was unusual activity from an early hour on Saturday morning owing to the large number of passengers who arrived by the Arabia. Later in the forenoon there was another large gathering, more especially on account of the departure of the Hon'ble Mr. Fulton and Brigadier General Proudfoot, whose many friends assembled on the Ballard Pier to bid them goodbye and to wish them God speed.

A salute of 15 guns was fired from the Saluting Battery at 2 p.m., to announce the departure from Bombay of the Hon'ble Mr. E. M. H. Fulton, I.C.S., Member of the Executive Council of the Governor of Bombay. Col. A. J. Whitacre Allen took over the Command of the District and station of Bombay from Brigadier General A. W. Proudfoot on Saturday. Among the other passengers who left were :—General Stewart and Commander St. L. S. Warden.

FLORILINE—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid Floriline sprinkled on a wet toothbrush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The fragrant Floriline being composed in parts of Honey and Sweet Herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists and Perfumers, Wholesale Depot 33, Farringdon Road, London England

WEDDING AT MALABAR HILL.

A VERY pretty and interesting wedding was celebrated at the All Saints' Church, Malabar Hill on Saturday morning, when Miss Constance Edith Southcote Aston, daughter of the Hon. Mr. Justice Aston of the Bombay High Court, was married to Mr. Garrick Hanbury White of the District Police. The interior of the church was prettily decorated with plants in pots, ferns and flowers. There was a large gathering to witness the ceremony, which was conducted by the Rev. H. Foote of the Cathedral. The bridegroom is the eldest son of the late Colonel Hanbury White, R. E, who was until quite recently Consulting Engineer to the Government of India. The bride was attended by Miss Heaton, daughter of Mr. J. J. Heaton, Sessions of Judge, Nasik, and the best man was Mr. Griffiths of the Forest Department, Nasik. By order of Lady Lamington most of the flowers used in decorating the Church had been sent from Government House, Poona, and Government House, Malabar Hill. Many flowers had also been received from Mr. M. R. Jardine and Major Street. The service was very simple. Miss Mackichan, daughter of the Rev. Dr. Mackichan, Vice-Chancellor, Bombay University, presided at the organ. At half past 9 o'clock the bride arrived at the Church and as she was conducted to the altar by her father, a voluntary was played by the organist.

The bride looked remarkabiy well in a dress composed of rich cream satin with an over-skirt of old point lace on crepe-de-chine. The court train was of satin attached to the shoulders with large pearl clasps. The bodice was trimmed with pearl broidery and chemisette and sleeves of rucked chiffon. The handsome veil was of old point lace made by the bride's mother. The bridesmaid wore a very pretty white dress of "ninon de soie" much gauged, with a lace berthe on the bodice and a wide sash, of coloured chine ribbon. The hat was of fine green chip lined with rucked chiffon and trimmed with bunches of white daisies. The bridegroom presented the bridesmaid with two gold mounted brooches made from the lucky bones from the shoulder of a tiger. The bride's mother wore a very handsome dress of cream point lace over mauve silk with accordion pleated chiffon on the sleeves, the bodybeing trimmed with mother-of-pearl embroidery. The hat worn was a becoming one of mauve chiffon and convolvulus to match. This costume was made in Vienna. Amongst the guests was noticed Mrs. Barrington Pier's pretty costume of pale blue silk voile with hand-stitched embroidery and pelerine of white silk applique lace; the bodice was also trimmed with white chiffon and a blue enamel buckle. A large black chiffon picture hat with a feather completed the costume. The bride, bridesmaid and bride's mother carried charming bouquets presented by the bridegroom.

The organist repeated the voluntary as the happy couple walked to the vestry after the ceremony. After the signing of the registry, they left the church to the strains of the Wedding March.

After the ceremony the party drove to the Hon. Mr. Aston's bungalow, on the Ridge, where a reception was held, a large number of guests being present. Amongst those who accepted the invitation were:—

The Chief Justice and Lady Jenkins, Mr V M Griffith, Mr and Mrs Petit, Mr and Mrs Branson, Mr Tom Jones, Dr Mrs and Miss Mackichan, Mr Cardale, Mr G S Curtis, Mr Cameron, Mr and Mrs T L Roberts, Mr and Mrs Hamilton, Mrs Hutchinson, Mr E R Jardine, Mr F C Annesley, Mr Norman Kemp, Miss Meakin, Mr and Mrs Aitkin, Major and Mrs Nelson, Major and Mrs Curtis, Capt and Mrs Holbrook, Mr and Mrs MacBain, Mr and the Misses Macdonald, Mr and Mrs Ledgard, Mr Coombes, Mr and Mrs G B Coleman, Mr R P Lambert, Mr and Mrs Stuart Milne, Mr Justice, Mrs and Miss Batty, Mr and Mrs W C Shepherd, Mr Younghusband Watson, Mr and Mrs Bayley, Mr and Miss Raimes, Mr Lang, Col Olivier, Mr and Mrs Barrow, Mr and Mrs John, Mr A L Covernton, Mr and Mrs Faver and Miss Traston, Captain and Mrs Riccard, Mr and Mrs Chandavarkar, Commander Black, Mr W I D Tennant, Mr and Mrs Kennedy, Mr and Mrs Payne, Major and Mrs Childe, Mr C P R Young, Mr and Mrs Macleod, Major Moss, Mr and Mrs and Miss Gray, Mr H L Richardson, Mrs Grattan Geary, Mr and Mrs J Brookes, Mr Weldon, Major and Mrs Meyer, Commander and Mrs Vale, Mr and Mrs Armstrong, Mr Justice Russell, Mr and Mrs Vossion Mr Justice and Mrs Tyabji, Mr J R Martin, Mrs Ralph Watson, Mr and Mrs Stanley Reid, Lieut-Col Boyd, Sir Jamsetjee and Lady Jeejeebhoy, Major and Mrs Oldfield, Mr Marshall Reid, Mr E G Turner, Mr Basil Scott, Mr R D Sethna.

The bride and bridegroom, received the congratulations of their numerous friends who then filed off into the next room to view the beautiful presents tastefully arranged on a long table. They were numerous and tempting enough to awake envy in the gentlest heart. A towering wedding-cake, standing amid a wealth of white antigonum and other flowers was cut by the bride and while it was handed round, Sir Lawrence Jenkins in a happily-worded and humorous speech proposed the health of the newly-wedded pair, dwelling upon the fact that like time and tide, the G. I. P. Railway waits for no man, and even a bride and bridegroom must bow to its revised hour of starting. Sir Lawrence Jenkins, nevertheless utilised the moments at his disposal in making a well-deserved encomium on the bride and complimenting Mr. White for having gained over to his side a wife who would share not only his pleasures but stand by him in moments that might not be all bliss—though these he hoped would be few. Here the bride prudently touched wood.—The fact that Miss. Aston had chosen Mr. White was considered as a proof that he was in every way worthy of her, and the Chief Justice hoped he would long flourish as the downright good sportsman, that he is, the terror of tigers, panthers and all evil doers. Then the young, couple's health was drunk with unmeasured cordiality, and a move was made in the direction of the porch near which a group was formed of the chief actors in the wedding ceremony, and they were photographed. A group of all the rest of the guests was taken while the bride retired to change into her going away costume.

The bride and bridegroom left Bombay for Jalgaum, Khandeish, where the honeymoon will be spent. For going away the bride wore a dress of a white fancy material trimmed with punched lace and much tucked over her shoulders. She also wore an embroidered chiffon scarf. Her toque was composed of cream satin straw trimmed with chiffon and ribbon.

The following is a list of the numerous and handsome wedding gifts :—

Bride's Paarents	Cheque and Diamond Brooch
Mr and Mrs J Payne	Greenwood Inlaid Writing Set
Sardar Khan Bahadur Hoshung Jamasp Dastur	Silver Vase
Mr and Mrs Edgar Faulkner	Cut Glass Silver Jar
Mr Justice Batty	Silver Bowl
Mr A Covernton	Gold Tea Spoons
Commander Black	Silver Card Case
Mr J Millett	Set of Flower vases
Mr Basil Scott	Japanese Silver Vases
Mr and Mrs S Milne	Silver Frame
Mr J Martin	Pair of Silver Tube Stands
Mr and Mrs E E Coombs	Silver Calendar
Mr and Mrs C Bowen	Silver Frame
Mr and Mrs Pestonji Kanga	Siver Butter-dish
Mr and Mrs C Kincaid	Silver Coffee Tray
Mr F E Annesley	Coffee Cups on Tray
Dr Field	Shakespeares Works
Mr A Scordos	Silver Candlesticks
Mr and Mrs Pogson	Brass Standard Lamp
Mr V M Griffiths	District Candle-sticks
Sir Jamsetji and Lady Jeejeebhoy	Ametthys Necklace
Mr Weldon	Travelling Clock
Mr W T Morrison	Silver Salver
Sir L. and Lady Jenkins	Silver Bowl
Major and Mrs Childe	Bon-bon Bowl
Mr Ferguson	Pair of Silver Vases
Mr and Mrs Augustus A Vlasto	Silver Bread Basket
Eileen, Douglas and Jean Vale	Cruet Stand
Mr R E Enthoven	Silver Tea Caddy
Mr and Mrs Lamb	Set of Silver Buttons
Mr and Mrs Hamilton	Silver Cake Basket
Lt-Col and Mrs Barrington Piers	Silver Hot Water Jug
Mr and Mrs P E Percival	Sifter Sugar Caster
Mr and Mrs Percy Fitz Gerald	Silver Card Case
Commander and Mrs S D Vale	Revolving Butter-dish
Mr H Kemball	Revolving Hot Water Dish
Mrs Clarkson	Large Venetian Bowl
Mr E R Smetham	Set of Cutglass and Silver Toilet Jars
Mr and Mrs Vernon Bayley	Set of Pate Pans
Mr and Mrs Metaxa	Liqueur Tumblers and Tray
Commander and Mrs W G Beauchamp	Silver Spoons and Tongs
Mr and Mrs Smythies	Silver Spoons
Mr E G Turner	Fruit Knives
Mr and Mrs A D McBain	Pair of Dessert Spoons
Mr and Mrs M R Jardine	Silver spoons and Tongs
Mrs Worgan	Vinaigrette
Mr and Mrs A K Oliver	Butter dish and Knife
Mr and Mrs R Watson	Pepper castors and Mustard pot
Mr C P R Young	Silver Pepper Castors
Mr and Mrs Glendinning	Silver salt cellars
Major and Mrs Jennings	Silver peg measure
Mr and Mrs G B Lowndes	Silver toast Rack
Mr and Mrs Keatinge	Pepper mill
Mr Justice, Mrs and Miss Russell	Silver Cigarette box
Major and Mrs Curtis	Silver cigarette box
Mr J J Heaton	Silver tea caddy
Mr Basil N Lang	Silver Bonbon Dish
Mr C B Jeaffreson	Silver Bonbon Dish
Captain W O Sanders	Silver Vases
Major Allan Moss	Silver Patience box
Mr A H S Aston	Silver Gumpot and Inkstand
Mrs and Miss Raisines	Large Brass Bowl
Mr T James	Cloissonee Vases
Mrs Hutchinson	Maltese Lace
Mr and Mrs E Hopman	Table Lamp
Sir James and Lady Peile	Type-writer
Mr and Mrs and Miss Leslie Porter	Luncheon and Tea Basket
Countess Wachtmeister	Cheque
Mrs and Miss Creed	Cheque
Mr and Mrs L Ashburner	Cheque
Miss C Aston	Irish Linen Bedspread and Pillows
Miss A Aston	Silver Photograph Frames and Necklace
Miss P Aston	Drawing Room Clock
Mr and Mrs A T Fod	Silver Cream Jug
Mr and Mrs Armstrong	Silver Toast Racks
Mrs Branson	Embroidery
Mr and Mrs C Kennedy	Copper Urn and Stand
Mons and Madame Vossion	Scent Bottle
Mr E S Aston	Cheque
Col and Mrs Philips	Saddle
Mr and Mrs Chitty	Dicken's Works
Mr and Mrs MacLeod	Silver Bonbon Dish
Hon Mr and Mrs Giles	Silver Spoons
Rev Dr and Mrs and Miss Mackichan	Silver Photograph frame and Tea Cloth
Mr and Mrs Shepherd	Thackeray's Works.
Mr Sladen Mr Jawcett Major Jackson	Brass Standard Lamp
Mr G F D Tennant	Salt Cellars
The Hon Mr Justice Batchelor	Cheque
Mr C Mayne	Embroidered Table Centre and d' Oyleys
Mr and Mrs W D Sheppard	Silver hand mirror
Mr E M Pratt	10 Bore gun
Mrs Hanbury White	Household linen
Sir Dinshaw and Lady Petit	Amethyst Necklace and ring
Major and Mrs Strange	Dagger
Mrs Sammery	Hand Screen
Mr E R Jardine	Silver Peg Measure
Mr and Mrs Cecil Burns	Not at Home carved wood box
Mr H Richardson	Silver bon-bon Baskets
Mr and Mrs Michael Kennedy	Revolving Butter Dish
Sir Cawasji and Lady Jehangir	Silver Sugar Bowl and Spoons
Mr and Mrs E Wilkin	Silver Salver
Mrs Grattan Geary	Irish Crochet
Mrs Dixon	Purse Bag
Mr and Mrs Brooks	Claret Jug Silver mounted
Mr J McMille	Silver Box
Lieut C E Edmonds	Silver Card Case
Mr A H Southcote Aston	Knives, Forks, Spoons Fish Knives and Forks
Mr and Mrs Younghusband Watson	Silver Photo Frame
Canon and Mrs Ledgard	Silver Bowls and drawn thread Tea cosy and Cloth
Captain G H S Sheppard	Russian Leather Blotting Book
Mr J K Williams Mr O R Shoubridge	Silver Pepper Castors
Mr and Mrs Strangman	Satsuma Vase
Mr and Mrs G S Curtis	Pair of Candlesticks
Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Lamington	Silver Clock
Mr and Mrs Gubbay	Paper Knife
Hon Mr Justice and Mrs Chandavarkar	Silver Bowl
Mr and Mrs E Gray	Silver Tube Stands
Major and Mrs Butler	Table Centre
Sardar Khan Bahadur Nowroji Pudamji	Silver Bowl
Mr and Miss Kemp	Drawing Room Clock
Miss Martin	Silver Bonbon Dishes
Miss C Aston	Writing Case
Miss Heaton	Silver Pentray
Risaldar S Bapat	Rifle
Col and Mr S Dalal	Silver Peg Measures
Mr Elliott	Cake tray and Milk Bowls
Mr and Mrs Osmaston	Toast Rack
Mr Kurma	Hunting Crop
Mr S D Smith	Holster flask
Mr and Mrs Stanley Reed	Brass Tea Kettle and Stand
Mr W H White	Travelling Clock
Captain and Mrs King	Set of Hand Painted D'oyleys
Rev and Mrs Cameron	Tennyson's Poems
Captain and Mrs Holbrooke	Silver Dessert Spoon
Hon Mr and Miss Fulton	Silver Tea Pot
Mrs King	Set of hand Painted D'oyleys
Mr and Mrs Younghusband	Table Centre and D'oyleys
Col Dimmock	Silver Crumb Scoop and Photo Frame
Mr E Mollison	Silver Writing Pad
Mr and Miss MacDonald	Silver Bowl
Major MacDonald	Oak Tea Tray
Miss Bayle	Embroidery

Besides these, a quantity of presents from both the Bride's family at home and the Bridegroom's are stil, on their way out.

BUILDING ASSESSMENTS IN GUJERAT.

A PRESS NOTE states that the Government of Bombay have fixed standard rates of annual assessments on lands appropriated for building and other non-agricultural purposes in the town of Dhandhuka in the Ahmedabad district, the environs of Godhra in the Punch Mahals districts, and in certain parts of the Surat district. These rates will be substituted for, not added to, the agricultural assessment. The previous sanction of the Commissioner N. D., will be necessary in special cases in which it is proposed to depart from the standard rates. Assessments fixed according to these rates will be guaranteed for 50 years from the date of the grant of permission to build, or, where previous permission has not been granted, from the date on which building commenced. The assessment on no portion of land given for building or compounds will ever be less than the agricultural assessment. The rates for the environs of Godhra represent 2 per cent. and those for Dhandhuka and parts of the Surat district represent 4 per cent. on the situation value. The rates are as under :—

(A) Dhandhuka town, Rs. 12 per acre. (B) Environs of Godhra. Class I.—Rs. 15 per acre—(1.) Lands situated within 1/4 mile of the town site south of the Railway. (2.) Lands situated within 1-4 mile of the Railway Station south of the Railway. Class II.—Rs. 10 per acre—(1.) Lands situated at a distance of over 1/4 but less than 1/2 mile from the town side south of the Railway. (2.) Lands situated within 1/2 mile of the Civil Station. (3.) Lands situated to the north of the Railway Station and the town site which lie within 1/2 mile of the Railway line. (C) Surat district—The rates for this district vary with the taluka involved and the situation from Rs. 80 to Rs. 16 per acre.

No news of importance has been received from General Macdonald during the last few days, but it is understood the withdrawal of the troops from Tibet is proceeding quite smoothly. The road from Gyantse to Chumbi is in excellent condition.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS!—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth! Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winlow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Adato, 2145 tons, Captain J Brodie, sailed yesterday for Calcutta in ballast.

THE steamer Karanga, 11 tons, Captain A E Good, sailed yesterday for Rangoon in ballast.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Vadala, 2,164 tons, Captain J Skinner, sailed on Saturday for Calcutta in ballast.

THE steamer Alavia 2974 tons, Captain R E Peel, R N R, arrived in harbour to-day from Mauritius 3rd October, with a cargo of sugar, and the following passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Chupra, 1435 tons, Captain T A Howkes, sailed yesterday for Rangoon via Coast ports, with a general cargo.

Lieut C R S Fitzgeralk, Mr Albert de Balmann, Mr L Chulren, Mr J Maneci, Mr H Duvirge, Mr P Leger, Mr and Mrs Lundanee, Mr and Mrs Almeras, Mr L Flemand, Mr Defieteis, Mr Mohomedally Adamjee Mr Ibrahim, Miss Mariambai, Miss Fatambai and 55 deck. During the voyage a lascar died on the 8th instant of simple fever.

THE steamer Akbar, 1441 tons, Captain G Baldwin, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Mauritius 24th September with a cargo of sugar and 2 cabin and 33 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Kateria, 664 tons, Captain H McClelland, arrived in harbour on the 15th instant from the Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo. 24 horses and 54 deck passengers.

THE Wilson Line steamer Othello, 3,327 tons, Captain H Bradley, which arrived in habour on Friday evening from Hull, 9th September brought a general cargo. and seven deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Dwarka, 759 tons, Captain W H Rothwell, sailed to-day for Karachi, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Col Goodwin, Capt H F E Freelam, Mr F W Osborne, Mr Emanuel, Mr F W Franks, Mr G F Huggins, 90 deck.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Dumra, 762 tons, Captain M G Williams, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Karachi, 13th October, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Major General Sir Norman Stewart, Bart, C B Miss Wheeler, Lieut and Mrs Cassels, Mr and Mrs Agelasto, Mr and Mrs G Martyr, two Misses G Martyn, Mrs Mahoney, Mrs and Miss Balfless, Mr Thacker, Mr Goslin, Mr Mahomed and 195 deck.

MAN-OF-WAR AND ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

IN GOVT. DOCKYARD.

H M S Redbreast	Lt Comdr H C Somerville		Royal Navy
H M S Lapwing	Lt-Comdr C M Gibson		Royal Navy
Torpedo Boat	Baluchi	—	—
Do	Karen	—	—
Do	Pathan	—	—

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—OCT. 15.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
India	2591	Forbes			M M & Co
Okara	2416	Fenwick			M M & Co
Sutherland	2277	Wallace			W & A G & Co
Vadala	2164	Skinner			M M & Co
Argyll	2281	Anderson			W & A G & Co
Arcadia	3415	Cubitt	Aden	22-10	P & O
Ayuthia	691	Curtis			F F Campbell & Co
R I M S.		Hardinge-Comdr	Warden		R I M
Appalachee	2426	Simpson			Standard & Co

Shed. Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent
Jumna	2937	Peck			M M & Co
Soudan	4207	Lockyer	Transport		
Rein	725	Olsen			F F Campbell & Co
Henzada	1340	Mollian			M M & Co
Alavia	2974	Peel			E Tejbhoy
Othello	3327	Bradly			F M & Co
Arabia	4167	Leigh			P & O S N Co

VESSELS IN DOCKS.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Fowsley Hall	2790	Buck	Karachi	19-10	K N & Co
F Planet Venus	2819	Kelly			W & A G & Co
K Shadwell	2592	Toston	Antwerp	29-10	M M & Co
N Monsoori	1735	Hannah	R Sea Ports	20-10	B & P S N
P Swaledale		Marship	Antwerp	22-10	M M & Co
Q Lindula	2080	Tucker	Zanzibar	18-10	M M & Co

HARBOUR WALL P. DOCK.

Indravati	513	Ecossin	B'Negar	8-10	Shepherd

MEREWETHER DRY DOCK.

Secunder	1073	Bretiner	Mauritius	20-10	H S Sidick

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destinations.	Date.	Agent.
1	Imaum	3703	Pemberthy	Dunkirk	22-10	K Nixon & Co
2	Scindia	3453	Atrey	L'pool	19-10	W & A G & Co
4	Ischia	2781	Maganzini	China	17-10	G Ferrero
5	Chusan	2852	Henrick	China	19-10	P & O Co
6	Pekin	3952	Cooke	China	19-10	P & O Co
8	Inkonka		Moore	Dunkirk	22-10	T Morrison & Co
9	Malkefels	3193	Von Freden	Karachi	22-10	Glade & Co
10&11	Nubia	3844	Tillard	China	2-11	Bo Co

HARBOUR WALL V. DOCK.

Dumra	762	Williams	Karachi	17-10	M M & Co

ARRIVALS.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
14	Othello s	Bradley	Hull, Sept 9
15	Arabia s	Leigh	London, Sept 23
	Alavia s	Peel	Mauritius, Oct 3
	Dumra s	Williams	Karachi, Oct 13
	Akbar s	Baldwin	Mauritius, Sept 21
	Kateria s	McClelland	Busreh, Oct 7
16	Mahommadi s	Galley	Jedah, Oct 5
	Afghan s	Dexter	Mauritius, Oct 1

DEPARTURES.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
15	Arroyo s	Plough	Calcutta
	Dco Balduino s	Canepa	Genoa
	Vadala s	Skinner	Calcutta
16	Karanja s	Good	Rangoon
	Adato s	Brodie	Calcutta
	Chupra s	Hawkes	Rangoon

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday
Steamer Jumna, for Calcutta, &c
" Othello for Hull, &c

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

HONGKONG, Oct 15

The P and O S N Co's steamer Mazagon, (extra) from Bombay, arrived here this afternoon.

The Austrian Lloyd's S N Co's steamer Nippon, from Bombay, arrived at Aden, on the morning of the 15th instant.

Florio and Rubattino S N Co's steamer Capri, left Hongkong, for Singapore and Bombay, on the 15th instant.

The German East Africa Line steamer Reichstag, left Zanzibar for Bombay on the 16th instant, via Lamu and Mombassa.

DAILY EXPORTS.—OCTOBER 15.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Scindia s—67 bales wool C Nanjee; 4 bales cotton Ralli Brothers

FOR DUNKIRK.

Inkonka s—12,000 cwts wheat Ralli Bros

FOR ANTWERP.

Shadwell s—600 cwts buffalo horns H A Mohomed; 2,000 cwts wheat L Annudilal

Swaledale s—5,684 cwts rapeseed Ralli Brothers 657 cwts myrabollams Waghjee Bechur

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Scindia s—43 bales wool Latham and Co

FOR HONGKONG.

Ischia s—5 cwts selarus D Vully and Co; 200 bales twist E Noordin and Co; 21 cwts sharfins C Ebrahim and Co; 500 bales twist Talati and Co

Chusan s—34 cwts Indian Condimen H P Setna and Co; 52 cwts kismiss you Shun and Co; 20 chests opium P and O S N Co

FOR KOBE.

Chusan s—2 1-2 cwts lac M Abdoolabhaie
Pekin s—100 bales wool F F Campbell and Co
Ischia s—106 bales cotton J A Beglie and Co; 205 bales cotton N Futichily and Co; 181 bales cotton Dinshaw D Curranee and Co

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS, BY LT-COL. LOUIS P. RUSSELL, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, October 17.

The E E Coy, will parade at 6-30 p m, at the Apollo Bunder to-morrow, Tuesday, the 18th instant, to proceed to Oyster Rock for Technical Instructions.

By Order
A. STIFFE, Capt. R. A.
Adjt. B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR R. W. L. DUNLOP, COMMANDING, B. V. R.

Bombay, October 17.

1 The Programme of the 1st Battalion G I P Ry Volunteers Rifle Meeting has been received and may be seen a Head-Quarters. Match 1, 300 Yards is open to all Comers and entries for the same will be received at Head-Quarters up to the 26th October 1904.

PRIZES.—One Prize of Rs 25, One of Rs 25, One of Rs 15.

2 Five of Rs 10 and Twelve of Rs 5.

E Company (Cyclists) will parade at Church Gate Station at 6-20 a m on Tuesday next the 18th instant to take part with the Bombay Light Horse in a March out.

Dress Drill Order without Arms.

Members of other Companies who have Cycles are requested to attend this parade.

By Order,
G. D. PRICE, Captain,
Adjutant, B. V R.

HOME REMITTANCES.

The Treasury, Calcutta, 18th October 1904.

The Weekly Memorandum of Remittances to the Home Treasury.

1. Amount to be remitted during 1904-05 .... £ 16,500,000
2. Remitted from 1st April 1904 to 8th October 1904 by Council Bills .... £ 9,401,852
   By Gold .... nil
3. Balance to be remitted from 9th October 1904 to 31st March 1905 .... £7,098,1 8

WHEN

PORT ARTHUR

FALLS

the World will turn to his neighbour and say "I told you so. 'Twas but a question of time."

We have been telling a story for the past 28 years to this effect.

It is but a question of time when you will wear nothing but PURE WOOL.

The longer you delay wearing it the longer you are deprived of the health and comfort connected with it.

And when you have tried it and tell us how pleased and comfortable you feel, we can say "We told you so." We have proved it so often.

Another name for Pure Wool is "LALIMLI."

When you think of Pure Wool remember that we make anything you can mention with only Pure Wool in it.

Send for Samples now.

CAWNPORE
WOOLLEN MILLS
CO., LD.,
CAWNPORE.

PIANOS FOR INDIA.

ALL HIGH GRADE INSTRUMENTS.

CARL RONISCH PIANOS.
SCHIEDMAYER PIANOS.
BECHSTEIN PIANOS.
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and other first class makers.

Pianos made for other countries are not suitable for the Indian Climate. See our list of Instruments made specially for India.

SOUNDY & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY.

THOS. COOK AND SON.,
BANKERS AND AGENTS,
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON.

Current and Deposit Accounts opened.
Pay and Pensions collected.
Drafts and Cable Transfers issued.
Shares bought and sold; Dividends realised.
Insurances effected; Premiums paid.
Agency Business undertaken.
Rules of Business on application.

BANK OF BOMBAY
SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs.5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

E. DUCKETT & Co.,
MONUMENTALISTS
OF POONA AND CARRARA.

"BOOKLET" & "COMPLETE"
NEW MEMORIAL DESIGN BOOK NOW ON HAND.

Specialists in Monumental Work for India.

ADDRESS: EAST STREET, POONA.

WAR NEWS.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE EVENING SUPPLEMENT may be had at the Office of the *Bombay Gazette* by Non-subscribers to the Daily Edition, every Evening at 5 o'clock, on payment of a Monthly Subscription of ONE RUPEE.

A WONDERFUL SHOW
AT WHITEAWAY'S.
Please see last page for particulars.

WHITEAWAY LAIDLAW & Co.,
BOMBAY.

GOERZ TRIEDER BINOCULARS.

The introduction of the Prism has very materially reduced the size of Binoculars, while the "field of view" has been enlarged and the defining power brought to the highest state of perfection.

GOERZ TRIEDER BINOCULAR

has six times the magnifying power of any Binocular. It includes a field of view wider by six times that of any other Binocular and the sharpness of vision unparalleled, while the brilliancy of image is unsurpassed. Sole Agents in India for

GOERZ PRISM OR TRIEDER BINOCULARS

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

HAVE YOU TRIED
SPENCER'S
"CATAMARAN" CIGAR?
IF NOT
You have something more to enjoy in smoking one of the
MOST FRAGRANT,
FREE DRAWING
AND
SATISFYING
CIGARS you have ever known.
NO. 1.
Boxes of 50, Rs. 2-0 per box.

SPENCER & Co., LD.,
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S. ROSE & Co.,
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FARDUNJI M. DASTUR, M.A.,
University Registrar.
Bombay, 15th October, 1904.

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*** All communications intended for publication in our columns must be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, OCT. 17, 1904.

THE INVINCIBLE JAPANESE.

GENERAL KUROPATKIN'S desperate attempt to retrieve the disasters to Russian arms has failed and the Russians are once more flying before the invincible Japanese. When General Kuropatkin, so soon after the rout of Liao-yang, suddenly decided to assume the offensive and advance south, the Japanese like the rest of the world were clearly taken by surprise. But the position was quickly realised, and after the Japanese had fallen back from advanced posts beyond Yentai, Marshal Oyama concentrated his forces and advanced to meet the Russians. General Kuropatkin's offensive movement began on the ninth instant and after six days desperate fighting the Russians have been driven back with enormous losses. There can be no doubt that the Russian advance was dictated from St. Petersburg and, if Kuropatkin has not found his Sedan at Yentai any more than at Liao-yang, it is due to his skill in getting out of difficult positions into which he has been driven by the Tsar's commands, born of despair. Paris drove the French army into the arms of the Germans, and Petersburg has throughout the present campaign urged the Russian army and navy to destruction. The War has been in progress for eight months and the issue of each successive critical conflict but emphasises the wisdom of General Kuropatkin's original advice that a withdrawal to Harbin should have been at once ordered at the outbreak of hostilities. Policy dictated otherwise, but the retreat to Harbin becomes more and more compulsory. At Liao-yang the beaten army was numerically equal to the Japanese and had the advantages of strong defensive positions. The respite at Mukden enabled large re-inforcements to reach Kuropatkin and he advanced south again with fifty thousand more men than he had during the Liao-yang fighting. In spite of this superiority, the Japanese held him in check and the fate of the battle appears to have been decided before the bulk of Oyama's re-inforcements had reached Yentai.

With the beginning of the Russian advance an infantry brigade and two thousand cavalry with two guns crossed the Taitseho on the Japanese right and cut their communications. After twelve hours' hard fighting with a superior force the detachment of General Kuroki's force at Penhsiho restored the communications and regained all their positions. The Russian force had itself been cut off and its subsequent fate has yet to be learned. On Monday and Tuesday the whole of the forces were engaged and the battle continued throughout Wednesday along the whole front. On Wednesday the Japanese, who had gained ground the previous day, began clearly to conquer. General Kuropatkin appears to have directed his fiercest attack upon the Japanese right wing under the redoubtable Kuroki with the intention of taking him in flank; but the victor of the Yalu held on and by Wednesday was attacking in turn and repulsing determined counter attacks. A force of Japanese cavalry under Prince Kanin created a diversion by a flanking movement, and the Russian retreat began on Wednesday evening. The next morning the Japanese assumed the offensive. One of Kuroki's columns, after heavy fighting, captured the key to the Russian position, and the Central and Left armies having taken important positions, the Russian advance was converted into a disordered retreat. On Friday General Kuropatkin had been driven across the Shaho, and it is to be presumed that an attempt is being made to pursue him, though as after Liao-yang the Japanese must be worn out by the Homeric conflict carried on for six days. Marshal Oyama estimates the Russian losses at thirty thousand, and many guns and large quantities of rifles and stores have been captured. It is not difficult to imagine the feeling of gloom which this latest disaster has produced throughout Russia. The more completely the details of the conflict become known, the greater does the disaster appear. The Government and the country, while fearing that the worst might happen, were buoyed up by the brave words of Kuropatkin's proclamation. The re-action is all the more intense in consequence, but the only safe anticipation at present is that Russia has not yet been sufficiently chastened. Port Arthur still holds out and its heroic defence provides the only lustre that shines on Russian arms. In Japan the news of the latest victory will occasion renewed rejoicing and strengthen the faith of the people in the invincible nature of their armies. The success of Marshal Oyama's dispositions at Yentai should dissipate the rumours of his early recall.

RUSSIA, ENGLAND AND INDIA. IN the course of an excellent recapitulation of the main incidents of the war between Russia and Japan, Mr. R. J. Corbet, brings home to us the lessons which Great Britain has to learn from the progress of events, especially as they may be applied to the needs of India. He believes that Russia has done and will, in future, do all she can to irritate and provoke us while we calmly look on and take no steps to prevent her, or to retaliate. In the matter of holding up merchantmen, he accentuates the fact that Russia conciliated Germany, that she continued to molest our mail and other steamers to such an extent as to hamper own trade with the East, while she found means to leave the German flag, and that alone untouched. Further she really abated not one jot of her pretensions when dealing with us, whilst with regard to the German steamer Scandia she turned the irritation provoked into equally profound satisfaction and entirely recovered, in an incredibly short time, all the ground she had lost there. The absurdity of the situation comes home to us in a pointed manner, as Mr. Corbet states it. According to our habit, he writes, we told Russia that the Volunteer vessels were pirates and then looked on while they did as they liked with everything sailing under our colours, "How St. Petersburg must have laughed in its sleeve when, in the face of this hard fact, Mr. Balfour said we need be under no apprehension that Government would not protect the interests of shipping! The utterances of our Ministers, indeed, are often supremely ridiculous from the point of view of the Russian diplomatists. What can he have thought, for instance, of Mr. Balfour's subsequent declaration that we could not allow the independent States on the Indian frontiers to be gradually eaten up by Russia and turned into secondary bases of attack against the Peninsula? Mr. Corbet argues that the same sort of uncompromising language, on a former occasion, but proved the prelude to the stampede of our warships from Port Arthur; why should not Russia attach a like value to it now, especially as she sees it accompanying tame submission and injury? It is evident that Mr. Corbet wrote in this strain prior to British intervention in connection with the Smolensk and St. Petersburg. For in that instance, at all events, though pacifically, Great Britain certainly did demonstrate her command of the seas at the very moment it became apparent that a Russian ship at sea was an isolated and insecure unit cut off from all communication with head-quarters and simply at the mercy of any enemy afloat.

Still, we are with Mr. Corbet in his declaration that the British navy should have prevented the Treaty of London from being trodden under foot by Russia, especially as she had made no secret of her intention to do so, and failing this, it should at least have been on the spot to protect our shipping in the Red Sea. He but echoes the feeling of the nation at large when he protests against its standing idly by and while Government after asseverating, that the St. Petersburg and her consorts had no belligerent rights whatsoever, concurred in her dragging the Malacca to Algiers and subjecting the ship to search there. It must have been humiliating to our naval officers and men in the Mediterranean to stand by and see the Russians carry away one of our liners, thus ignominiously towed along under an alien flag, and it speaks much for British discipline of to-day that there was no unauthorised interference. At the same time we cannot but regard the incident as being providentially sent to rouse the British nation to a sense of what might soon be required of it. It awoke his Majesty's Ministers to the gravity of the situation and to the necessity of preparing for even graver issues. What is more, it led the Opposition for the time-being to throw aside all considerations of party and to pledge itself to support the Government in whatsoever course it decided upon. In that respect we have cause for gratitude to Russia that she committed an ill-advised action which brought about this so much to be desired result. Mr, Corbet seems to have overlooked this development and to imagine that the country is as unprepared to-day as it was before the Malacca incident. He believes that the Russian Grand Dukes who had taken the places in the Tsar's Councils previously held by more prudent diplomatists and who favoured the provocations responsible for the fight with Japan, are now eager to try conclusions with us. If Germany would join them, perhaps they might attempt it, for it is true, as Mr. Corbet reasserts that the Russians have openly boasted, time and again, that they contemplate a descent upon India, even going so far as to say that their Minister for War has matured his plans for one. We are afraid that the writer, like many other people at home attach an unnecessary importance to this declaration and entertain a greater fear for us in India than we do for ourselves.

For General Kuropatkin's great scheme and for the German dream of a world-war we have but little respect. It is undoubtedly true that the details of a plan of attack on India have been prepared. Every officer in the Russian army from the youngest subaltern to the oldest general has such a plan. All the same, we doubt if the scheme has yet been dreamt of which will be followed when a descent is seriously contemplated. Mr. Corbet thinks it is madness on our part to go on hugging the delusion that Russia will never venture to attack us. We had far better, he thinks, imitate Japan, who foreseeing that Russian ambition must eventually lead to a conflict, for years studied its probable course and with a minute attention, that left even German thoroughness a long way behind, carefully provided for every detail. We might do worse, he thinks, than examine, item by item, Japan's methods of dealing with her enemy, both by sea and land; and should a comparison with our own show the latter to be wanting in any particular, we ought at once to set about remedying the defect, but if we delay, we shall be no longer in time. Mr. Corbet does not recognise that this is precisely what we are doing. He does not realise the significance of recent military development in this country. The somewhat absurd re-numbering and renaming of the regiments of the Indian Army did not constitute the whole of those re-arrangements, though the operation attracted most attention. When our enterprising contemporary at Home published Lord Kitchener's plans to frustrate General Kuropatkin's scheme, it wrote entirely without authority, but it did not wholly misrepresent the facts. Every day sees more or less progress in the direction indicated, a gradual concentration of troops nearer the frontier and their training for work such as would be required of them in the event of a Russian attack. As regards Mr. Corbet's advocacy of teaching Moslems and others what Russia really is and enlightening them as to the religious persecutions to which she subjects their co-religonists whose countries she has seized—it is not so necessary as some people imagine. The Moslem in India is not so ignorant on matters of this kind and, if one sect in this country more than another is loyal to the British Raj, it is the Moslem. They know that under no other Government would they enjoy the religious liberty they do. The experience of half a century has taught them this and they know too that a British promise is a British performance and a law.

BRITISH TRADE WITH EGYPT Mr. Consul-General Gould in a report from Alexandria shows clearly that British trade with that port holds a very commanding position, but also that increasingly strong competition has to be faced in almost all directions. Mr. Gould is told by persons in a position to judge that there are two points in which more is required to be done by the British trader, if he is to continue to successfully meet his rivals in Egypt. The one is a greater adaptability to the wants of his customers not only in the form of his goods, but also in the language and trade terms of his circulars and price lists. The second requirement is more numerous and better equipped travelling agents. Mr. Gould is well aware that in dwelling upon these two points he is not throwing any new light on the matter. These requirements have been mentioned by nearly every one who has had occasion to report on the subject. Some traders have acted in accordance with such suggestions, and have met with in Egypt very satisfactory results. Mr. Gould mentions a long list of articles none of which were imported from the United Kingdom. A perusal of this list may show that there are some articles of import which might with advantage be taken up by some British traders, and should any individual British subject or any British firm think that there may be an opening for trade in any of these lines, Mr. Gould will, on receiving an application, furnish such information as he may be able to obtain as to the nature and source of the present import. Very possibly, Indian traders could extend their business relations with Egypt by communicating with Mr. Gould.

IT seems extremely probable, in view of the uncertainty of Lord Curzon's date of arrival in India, that the Government may prolong their stay at Simal into next month.

COLONEL YOUNGHUSBAND arrived in Simla from Tibet on Friday afternoon, and is a guest of the Viceroy during his stay.

THE Government of India have approved the revised Famine Codes drawn up by the Local Governments.

AMONG the large schemes of irrigation now under consideration by the Government of India is the Cauvery project, involving an expenditure of about two millions sterling.

THE rumour which has been spread abroad in parts of Southern India that owing on the approach of plague during the wet months, poultry should be destroyed, has now reached Vellore, and many owners have consequently been slaughtering fowls in large numbers. It is not known how this report was spread or by what agency. In Chittoor also the same report, with similar results, has got abroad. and has disturbed the equanimity of the simple villagers.

IT will be interesting to note the operations of the Indian Cotton-Growing Syndicate now that it has received £3,000 from the British Cotton Growing Association at Home, and a similar amount from the Government of India in order to carry out experiments on a large scale with long-staple cotton. These are being undertaken in Behar and indigo planters will naturally be deeply concerned as regards the results gained.

THE examination of articled clerks for the office of solicitor of the Bombay High Court, which has for many years been held twice a year, will hereafter be held once in the year, in the month of March. The undermentioned gentlemen are declared to have passed the examination for the office recently held:—Mr. Bhimjee Narayen Dalal, articled clerk to Messrs. Smetham, Byrne, and Noble; Mr. Faredoon Kersuspjee Dadachanjee, articled clerk to Messrs. Edgelow, Gulabchand and Wadia; Mr. Maneklal Lalubhoy Mehta, articled clerk to Messrs. Chitnis and Motilal; and Mr. Jehangir Pherozeshah Merwanjee Mehta, articled clerk to Messrs. Crawford, Brown and Company.

LAST cold weather Captain H. L. Crosthwait, Survey of India, undertook at the instance of the Officer Commanding at Cawnpore to make a survey of the Wheeler entrenchments, showing, as nearly as possible, the position of affairs at the time of the siege in 1857. The impression was that sufficient information to ensure accuracy would be forthcoming from official records, but it has been found that nothing of any value for the purpose can be obtained. But it is more or less certain that plans did exist, and it is possible that some of these are in the possession of private persons. If this is the case the possessors of any documents or drawings might communicate with Captain Crosthwait at Mussoorie

THERE are, we glad to say, some signs that the Zakka Khel are thinking twice about repeating their raid into British territory. Ten days or so ago the malcontent sections seemed bent upon following a policy of provocation, but for reasons which are not yet clear their intentions have been modified. All the same the still more recent raid of the Aka Khel towards Bara shows that it will be necessary still to continue for sometime the close watch that is being kept upon the border at points where raidings is always possible The system of patrols that has been instituted will serve a good purpose as showing that the authorities in the North-West Frontier Province are fully on the alert, and the villages on the Kohat border between Thal and the Samana will be reassured.

THE P. and O. Co.'s. Mail steamer Arabia, which arrived in harbour on Saturday, with the English Mail and passengers, was unavoidably just 24 hours late in her time for arriving in Bombay. The delay was due to unfavourable weather in the Mediterranean Sea. The Arabia begins the in-coming passenger season in Bombay from the West and according to previous arrangements ought to have brought to India their Excellencies Lord and Lady Curzon, but all the world knows the deplorable circumstance of her Ladyship's illness The Arabia brought to Bombay close upon four hundred passengers among whom were Lady Willcocks, wife of Major General Sir James Willcocks, K.C.M.G., Commanding the Secunderabad Division, Mr. S. W. Edgerley, I.C.S., C. I. E., who has now taken his seat as Executive member of his Excellency the Governor of Bombay's Legislative Council, in place of the Hon'ble Mr. E. M. H. Fulton, I.C.S. proceeded on leave. A salute of 15 guns was fired from the Saluting Battery at 2-15 p. m. to announce the assumption by Mr. S. W. Edgerley, C. I. E., of his seat as a temporary member of the Council. Among the other passengers who arrived were Major-General and Mrs. H. A Abbott, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Reid, Hon'ble O.H. Stanley, Sir W. G. Clarke and Lady Clarke, Lady Elliott and Mrs Batty.

RUSSIA IN WAR TIME.

[BY JULIUS M. PRICE.]

IT is said in Russia that one makes money in Moscow and spends it in St. Petersburg. One almost feels inclined, therefore, to compare the two cities, as one does London with Paris, though this is hardly fair on Moscow; for, although it is, admittedly, the commercial centre of the country, and the abode of many of its merchant princes, there is ample opportunity for spending both money and time pleasantly in the ancient capital of the Northern Empire. Yet there is no gainsaying it, Moscow is without doubt, the city of the business man rather than the flaneur; and one is not long here before realising that there is not even a small counterpart of the Nevski Prospect of St. Petersburg, that wonderful thoroughfare which at all hours of the day is thronged with officers in uniform and people who apparently have nothing more serious to do than stroll about and chat and look at the shops.

Moscow is quite the antithesis of all this, for it is seemingly in one continual state of bustle and hurry from early morning to late at night, writes Julius M. Price in the "Pall Mall Gazette." As I write, the roar of the traffic in the cobble-paved streets sounds like surf breaking on a single beach. It is Birmingham, Manchester, Sheffield, and Coventry in one, for many of the biggest manufacturers of the country have their works in the outskirts, and factories are as plentiful as in Bow or Bermondsey. The city itself is in a state of transition, and huge blocks of buildings, in what may be termed a sort of Russo-American style of architecture, are gradually ousting the picturesque Moscow of former years, a great feature being the number of magnificent arcades or galleries of shops which are to be found everywhere, some being of huge dimensions. In bad weather they form a most delightful promenade. It is a pity we have nothing to compare with them in London. This modernising of the city has, however, not yet extended itself to the roadways, which are still in the same awful condition they were probably in when Napoleon's soldiers marched to the walls of the Kremlin. Moscow is said to be not only the noisiest, but also the worst paved city in the world, and one can quite believe it; though to thoroughly test the accuracy of the statement, one must have driven through it in a light droshky behind a fast horse, with a tsvorchik who fancies he can drive. "One wants a cast-iron liver and no drums to one's ears to be able to really enjoy it," as an American I have met here remarked to me. It is marvellous how they manage to construct vehicles to withstand the severe and continual bumping over these terrible cobbles. While on the subject of vehicles, it is impossible to refrain from a word of admiration for the drivers here, and, for the matter of that, those of St. Petersburg also. Their kindness to their animals is positively remarkable. Whips are everywhere conspicuous by their absence, and I don't suppose one could find half-a-dozen in the two cities. Nor are they required. judging by the heart most of the horses put into their work, and the terrific speed of many of the private vehicles dashing along the main streets. The horseflesh one sees everywhere, both in public and private carriages, is generally of a quality and appearance that would gladden the heart of any lover of horses.

They tell me that the war has done a lot of harm to the various industries and the shopkeepers; one can but wonder, then, what the place must look like in time of peace, for unless all this continual traffic in the streets amounts to only "much ado about nothing," there is not room for more outward signs of prosperity. True, the hotels are doing badly, as can only be expected, for tourists are the first to fight shy of country which is in a disturbed state; but there still seem to be lots of people about with plenty of money to spend, war or no war, and the half an hour I passed the other day in one of the principal jeweller's shops in the Bond-street of Moscow was sufficient to convince me that things could not be so bad as they are painted judging from the number of customers that came in during that time.

Of the war itself still less is heard or seen here than in St. Petersburg—where, at any rate, one had the Government telegrams posted up at street corners to keep one at courant with the official version of events in the Far East. Here in Moscow there is absolutely nothing to indicate that anything out of the ordinary is progressing, except that perhaps once or twice a day small square slips of paper, covered on one side only with printed matter in large type, are issued by the newspapers as "special editions" and as such hawked about by the Moscow newsboys. The appearance of these specials excites no semblance of enthusiasm or the contrary among the phlegmatic crowd, which is probably by this time so accustomed to all the wonderful "official news" as to be satiated with it, or, as is more probable does not believe in it any longer.

Of course, I do not take into account the cheap coloured prints one sees in shop windows, and which are intended to represent how the battles are being fought and won by Russia. These terrible productions, which are perhaps more in evidence here than in the capital, are positively beneath contempt. Yet they attract the ignorant moujik, and so, unfortunately, achieve their purpose.

That the majority of the officers of all ranks and the upper classes generally know by now the real position of affairs is evident; and but a few minutes' conversation is sufficient to convince one that they at last begin to recognise how black the future in the Far East looks for Russia.

What has brought about this change of thought during the past fortnight it is difficult to guess, unless it be that the papers have been given greater freedom and so allowed to disseminate more news. The lower orders, however, ignorant as they all are, and most of them unable to read or write, are still probably as much in the dark as to what is going on as they have always been; and it will not be until the Reserves are mobilised in their own particular districts that they will realise what the war really means to them. Practical sympathy with the sick and wounded at the front has for some time past occupied the time and thoughts of the leading ladies of Moscow society. Her Imperial Highness the Grand Duchess Serge, sister of the Empress and wife of the Governor of Moscow, has turned the vast palace of the Kremlin into a sort of huge workroom and warehouse, and, in the spacious apartments, clothing, surgical bandages, lint, and other articles are made, packed, and despatched to the hospitals in the Far East. The magnificent banqueting hall gives one the impression of having been turned into a dressmaker's establishment, for only the fair sex is present; the whirr of sewing machines is heard on all sides, and the deft fingers of the busy crowd are working with an energy that only a labour of love can engender. For all this time and labour is given gratuitously. It is a remarkable, though withal pathetic, scene, and brings vividly before one the great conflict with all its grim realities. The military element is not nearly so much en evidence in Moscow as in St. Petersburg, probably because this is not a military centre in the same sense as the capital; in fact, what strikes one principally on a first stroll through the principal streets is the comparative absence of uniforms. Not that there is any dearth of soldiers round about, for the garrison of Moscow itself and its suburbs consists of no less than 20,000 men (that of St. Petersburg in ordinary times being about 50,000), but this large body of men is so distributed, and the barracks are at such distances, that the men are kept out of the centre of the city.

After reading so much about the Russian soldier at the front, it was but natural that one should desire to see something of the gallant-fellow at home. To obtain permission to visit the barracks in this time of war is not any easy matter, but in Russia patience and determination are cardinal virtues, and they must be contagious, for a very short stay in the county is sufficient to convince one that nothing is gained over here by trying to "rush" matters. The resolution not to allow oneself to be put out by any little thing comes as a natural sequence.

After, therefore, considerable delay, which the unimportance of the subject scarcely warranted, I was granted a "permit," signed by the Grand Duke Serge himself, to visit certain barracks near the city, where regiment of Cossacks is stationed.

(Concluded on page 6.)

GREAT JAPANESE VICTORY.

RUSSIANS IN RETREAT.

HOMERIC CONFLICT.

KUROPATKIN'S FAILURE.

LONDON, Oct. 14.

A despatch from General Kuropatkin recounting the fighting on Wednesday and Thursday states that large Japanese re-inforcements prevented the Russian left profiting by their first successes towards Pensihu. Finally these troops, being separated from the rest of the Army, were ordered to retire.

General Kuropatkin admits heavy losses, but abstains from giving any details.

With reference to the guns, General Kuropatkin says that two regiments on the right were compelled to abandon their guns, but recaptured them except sixteen.

The Japanese in a night attack forced them to re-abandon the guns recovered.

Reuter (Tokio) wires to-day that Marshal Oyama reports that fighting continues almost along the entire front.

The Japanese, he adds, are progressing satisfactorily.

Mr. S. Hayashi, Japanese Consul in Bombay, received the following telegram from his Government on Saturday morning.

Marshal Oyama's report on the engagements of Wednesday and Thursday is as follows :—

In the direction of Penhsiho, the enemies repelled. Counter attacks on Wednesday were all repulsed.

The enemy was showing signs of retreat in the evening. Our forces there turned to the offensive since daybreak of Thursday.

A flanking movement of our strong force of cavalry under Prince Kanin largely contributed to the favourable development of the situation in that quarter.

The Central and Left columns of our Right army both occupied important eminences and are continuing attacks.

The operations of the Central army are progressing favourably dislodging the enemy from several strategical points.

The Left army was attacking Shahofu and the neighbouring places and occupied some points.

Our re-inforcements are continually arriving at Yentai.

Mr. S. Hayashi, Consul for Japan in Bombay received the following telegram yesterday morning from his Government :—

Marshal Oyama's report of the engagements of Friday is as follows: A column under Prince Kanin is now fighting on the left back of the Taitseho at a point, seven miles east of Penhsi-ho. Our attacks and advance are progressing satisfactorily throughout the whole front. Our Left army captured ten more guns.

Marshal Oyama's further report of Friday's fighting as follows: Throughout the entire fron of all our armies the enemy was driven to the right bank of the Shaho, thus fundamentally destroying the ememy's plan of attack.

The enemy's casualties are estimated at over thirty thousand, and the corpses buried by our men on Thursday were over 2,000.

The booty consists of a vast number of rifles ammunition cars etc, besides guns already reported.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, October 15.

Marshal Oyama's detailed report of Wednesday's and Thursday's fighting says that the repeated Russian attacks in the direction of Penhsihu on Wednesday, were repulsed.

The Japanese Central and Left Armies dislodged the enemy from important strategic positions and are continuing the attacks satisfactorily.

After a desperate battle one of the Right Armies' columns occupied the key to the enemy's position.

Reuter (St. Petersburg) says that the news from Manchuria has caused profound gloom, in striking contrast to the elation provoked by the Proclamation of General Kuropatkin.

The Russian losses are understood to be about 8,000 men.

General Oku captured ten more guns yesterday.

Heavy fighting continues.

French correspondents at St. Petersburg report that General Kuropatkin's defeat is a veritable disaster.

It is reported in several quarters that General Kuropatkin's advance was due to the desperate need of a victory to help to stem the tide of popular discontent and to the reluctance of the peasantry to go to the front.

Marshal Oyama estimates the Russian losses at 30,000 men. The Russians, he says, are everywhere retiring, crushingly defeated.

A later despatch from Marshal Oyama reports that the enemy has been driven on Friday to the right bank of the Shaho throughout the entire Japanese front.

The guns and booty include vast quantities of rifles, ammunition, cars, et cetera.

LONDON, Oct. 16.

Reuter wiring from Tokio to-day says that everything indicates that Marshal Oyama's estimates of the Russian loss being thirty thousand is far below the reality.

The Russians lost 4,500 dead in General Kuroki's front alone where the Russian losses are estimated at twenty thousand.

General Oku and General Nodzu report they found two thousand and 2,500 dead Russians respectively before the battle of the 14th.

Marshal Oyama estimates the total dead left on the field including the 14th instant and 15th was over ten thousand.

A telegram from Mukden says that the seventeenth and sixth Army Corps bore the brunt of the fighting on the 4th. They repulsed six attacks and thrice silenced the Japanese artillery before retreating across the Shaho.

STORY OF THE DISASTER.

Graphic Details.

KUROPATKIN SURROUNDED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, October 16.

A special cable from the "Pioneer's" correspondent, dated London the 15th October, states that fighting near Yentai is more severe than at Liaoyang and the most startling stories of its sanguinary character are circulated.

The "Petit Journal's" St. Petersburg correspondent wires that it is a defeat which is a disaster The sixth Army Corps is regarded as lost and the Alexander III regiment is annihilated; of two others a only few men remain. The casualties on both sides amount to 80,000.

The Chinese have risen at several points in Manchuria.

The Mukden correspondent of the "Russ" says that the wounded are streaming back in trains, carts and on horseback, those less seriously wounded dragging themselves along on foot and helping each other. The fields are strewn with them.

Reports agree that the basis of General Kuropatkin's plan was turning movements on the east where he personally held three divisions in reserve. When the Russians around Pensiho fled to the north-east, these became engaged.

According to the "Standard's" Tokio correspondent, they and General Kuropatkin were surrounded and fighting is in progress there to-day.

The defeat began on the extreme west where General Oku broke the Russian right and captured his guns. The Japanese then drove a wedge into the Russian centre and compelled a general retreat.

Japanese re-inforcements are constantly arriving at Yentai.

It is uncertain if the Russians will be able to hold Mukden.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE NATIVE RISING IN SOUTH AFRICA.

Hottentots Join the Hereros.

LONDON, Oct. 14.

Hendrik Witboi, the most influential Hottentot Chief in Damaraland and hitherto ostentatiously loyal, has declared war against the Germans. It is expected the bulk of the Hottentots will now join the Hereros, thus doubling Germany's difficulties.

THE FISCAL QUESTION.

Support for the Premier.

SPEECH BY MR. LYTTLETON.

Mr. Lyttleton, speaking at Manchester, strongly supported Mr. Balfour's fiscal policy and declared the opponents had endeavoured to fan jealousy between two great statesmen who could be relied upon to disregard what might influence smaller minds.

LADY CURZON'S ILLNESS.

LONDON, Oct. 15.

Lady Curzon passed a fair night last night and her condition is unchanged.

This evening's bulletin says her Ladyship's condition is much the same.

Miss Daisy Leiter has left New York en route to Walmer Castle.

The bulletin, last evening, says Lady Curzon's condition is no worse.

LONDON, October 16.

This morning's bulletin says that Lady Curzon passed a fair night and there is no loss of strength.

THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT'S ACCIDENT.

LONDON, October 15.

The latest bulletin regarding the Duke of Connaught is most favorable.

KING OF SAXONY DEAD.

The death is announced of the King of Saxony.

The late King of Saxony was Georg the third son of King Johann, his mother being Queen Amalie daughter of King Maximilian I of Bavaria. King Georg was born on August 8th, 1832, and succeeded to the throne on the death of his brother King Albert on June 19th, 1902, and had therefore reigned for only a little over two years. He married on May 11, 1859, the Infanta Maria Anna, daughter of the late King Ferdinand of Portugal. She died on February 5th, 1884. The successor of King Georg is his son Prince Friedrick August who was born on May 25, 1865, and married in 1891 Princess Luise of Tuscany. The marriage was dissolved on February 11th, 1903. The royal house of Saxony counts amongst the oldest reigning families in Europe. Heinrich of Eilenburg, of the family of Wettin, was Margrave of Meissen 1089-1103; he was succeeded by his son, Heinrich (1103-1123), and Konrad the Great (1123-1156), well known in Saxon history. The house subsequently spread into numerous branches, the elder of which, called the Ernestine line, is represented by the ducal families of Saxe-Altenburg, Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, and Saxe-Meiningen, and the grand-ducal family of Saxe-Weimar, while the younger, the Albertine line, lives in the rulers of the Kingdom of Saxony. In 1806 the Elector Friedrich August III. (1763-1827), on entering the Confederation of the Rhine, assumed the title of King of Saxony, which was confirmed in 1815. The predecessors of the late King were Friedrich August I. (1806-1827), Anton (1827-1836), Friedrich August II. (1836-1854), Johann (1854-1873), Albert (1873-1902). The King of Saxony has a civil list of 3,500 marks per annum.

LORD MILNER'S RESIGNATION.

SURPRISE IN ENGLAND.

CALCUTTA, Oct. 15.

An "Englishman" special cablegram, dated London, October 14, states.—The announcement of Lord Milner's resignation of the post of High Commissioner has been received with surprise.

It is believed that the choice of a successor lies between Sir Arthur Lawley, Lord Balfour of Burleigh and Sir Edward Ward.

The appointment of Sir Joseph West Ridgeway is improbable.

INDIGENT MUTINY HEROES.

A TARDY MEASURE OF JUSTICE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Oct. 15.

The following resolution is published in the "Gazette of India": The Government of India have not infrequently received applications for pension on account of soldiers or volunteers who rendered faithful service to Government during the Indian Mutiny, but who through age, infirmity or misfortune have fallen into straitened circumstances or even destitution. In the majority of these cases no pensionary grant is admissible under existing regulations. They have also occasionally received from such persons or their representatives claims to rewards said to have been promised in the mutiny or to compensation in some form on account of wounds or injuries said to have been then received which after the lapse of so long a time it is often impossible to verify and, therefore, can only be refused. In order to obviate as far as possible the disappointment which such refusal must entail upon individuals who rendered loyal service to Government at a time of stress, the Government of India with the approval of the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India have been pleased to adopt the following measures, It must, however, be clearly understood that the arrangement is of a purely compassionate nature designed to help those Indian Mutiny veterans only who are in indigent circumstances :—(1) Government will be prepared to consider in each case especial applications for the grant of pension or for the increase of a pension already granted in the case of a deserving soldier or volunteer (European, Eurasian or Native) who is (a) domiciled in India, (b) in possession of the Mutiny medal, (c) not less than 65 years of age, and (d) proved to be in straitened circumstances; (2) The amount of the grant will be determined by Government with reference to the applicant's position in life, the nature of his Mutiny services and his present means of subsistence, each case being decided on its own merits.

Applications which should afford full particulars and be accompanied by supporting evidence should be submitted to the local Government who after verification will forward them with their recommendation to the Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department.

A DISASTROUS FIRE IN POONA.

SHOPS BURNT DOWN.

ESTIMATED LOSS ABOUT Rs. 70,000.

POONA, Oct. 16.

A serious fire resulting in the total destruction of three well known firms in East Street occurred last night at about 11 o'clock. The fire took place in Messrs Watchaland Company, Cycle Agents' building which belongs to Shahpurji Dhunjishah. It was occupied by three firms viz Messrs Mehta Brothers, Mody and Company and Watcha and company. B. F. Wadia who owned the Poona Cash Bazaar and who recently was agent for Watcha and Company occupied the northern end of the building. He lived on the premises and a thin cloth partition separated his compartment from that of Mehta Brothers who occupied the central portion which, besides the main hall, included a couple of rooms at the back. Mr. Mody who traded in cycles and their accessories occupied the northern portion of the building. Mr. Mehta carried on extensive business in millinery and gentlemen's clothes, while Mr. Mody dealt in cycles. Meherjee Mehta lived in a room at the end of the building. How the fire broke out is shrouded in mystery. On the night in question Mehta was in his room and Dorab Belgaumwalla from Bombay also put up with him for the night. A Buniah clerk from Bombay is also stated to have slept on the premises. In Wadia's room slept Hormasji Dadabhoy and Majoo, boy aged seventeen. Wadia retired to rest at about ten o'clock. He was awakened at about eleven by a crackling sound. He took no notice of it and dosed off. Again he was aroused a few minutes later and found to his consternation that the thin cloth partition had disappeared and that the shop was in flames. Seizing a hurricane lamp which was burning, he hastily left the building by a side door which leads into a small back yard. From this spot he vigorously shouted out to Mehta who immediately came down. The owner of the building who lives just behind was apprised of the fact and soon came on the scene.

The Police and military aid was sought. The fire engine from the Cantonment Magistrate's office arrived at about twelve; another was brought from Sachapur Street at about one; another arrived from Nem Modikhana at three; two steam fire engines were brought from the City about half past three. Two Companies of 120th Rajputana Infantry and a Company of the Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders arrived about two o'clock and the work of putting out the fire was carried on vigorously. The fire however had obtained a good hold of the building, Clothes hanging inside at Mehta's appear to have fed the flames. Boxes, shelves, and cupboards were soon destroyed. The flames shot through every crevice in a comparatively short space of time. The police and military worked hard during the whole of the night, but all to no avail. Lieutenants Hore and Hughes in their uniform who were trying to stem the fire got burnt about their hands. Colonel Kettlewell, Major Wethull and Mr. Guider, Superintendent of Police, with some of the Police and military climbed a neighbouring roof at one time in order to put out the fire which by then had spread to Mehta's room which was saved, but not the property in it. The main building was burnt out completely. Everything was destroyed. A large number of people and passers by gathered at East Street. Mehta and Wadia are left in the clothes they had on. Nothing has been saved. The building is valued at Rs. 20,000 and has been insured for Rs. 10,000. Mody's property property which is valued at about Rs. 19 000 is insured for Rs. 8,000. Wadia's property is valued at Rs. 6,000 and is insured for Rs. 3,000. Mehta is said to have lost property to the value of about Rs, 25,000, This is likewise covered by insurance. The police held a "panch" to-day in order to ascertain the cause of the fire, but have not succeeded in eleciting anything more than what is stated above.

THE GOVERNOR'S TOUR.

THE VISIT TO HUBLI.

A NEW HIGH SCHOOL.

HUBLI, Oct. 11.

During his stay at Hubli to-day, H. E. Lord Lamington received an address from the Municipality. The address was presented in the Municipal Hall and was read by the Vice-President of the Municipality Dr. Cardoz.

Lord Lamington, in replying, said :—Mr. President Ladies, and Gentlemen of the Municipality of Hubli, —You very properly referred at the commencement of your address to the historical importance that attaches to this town. Even as long ago as the seventeenth century an English factory had an agent here for at that time Hubli was a centre of trade. It is satisfactory to think that during the troubled Years of the past century and a half Hubli still commands a position of the greatest importance commercially in this part of Southern India. And I think, another sign of the importance attaching to this town is the fact that you should have received with such regularity visits from each successive Governor. Unhappily you state that, in some cases, their visits were connected with the visitations of plague, which Government were trying to check, and I am sorry to hear that last year you had not got rid of that disease, but had a very severe visitation indeed. I hope that the remedies that you propose and desire to undertake in regard to the improvement of the sanitary and other conditions of the town may do a great deal to rid you of a plague that has been so terrible in its attacks on the inhabitants of this place.

GOVERNMENT FINANCIAL AID.

The state of your finances, which have become rather complex owing to the various loans you have had to put out will, no doubt, in the future improve, when you get a proper measure of prosperity. You ask for certain assistance from Government, particularly in respect of the grant-in-aid which was made to you, but which was counterbalanced by Government. I can only say you have, early this year, made a representation to Government in respect of this financial question, and that that representation is still under the consideration of Government and, therefore, I cannot well say more on that point. The reference you make to your requiring more ample space for extending the buildings of the town will I understand from what you state, be considerably assisted by the Salsette rules that have been imported here, with certain modifications, and by means of which the fees for building sites will be largely reduced. I understand there are certain proposals to bring land, to the north of the railway lines, within the municipal limits. There are certain difficulties attendant upon that, but I understand there is plenty of room for extension in other directions, and with the more liberal treatment afforded by Government. I hope the town may be able to extend in the direction I have referred to. No doubt the question of a proper water-supply is a most important one, and I passed, I believe, the source of your present water supply. As I understand, the supply itself is adequate, but you want better means of introducing the supply into the town. I cannot say what will be the action of Government if you make a proposal for a further loan or for other assistance but I can only say it will meet with most earnest attention and if possible by their more concrete sympathy. But every place I go to is almost similarly situated; asking for an increased and purer water supply, and one case should not be more generously treated than another. It would not be fair upon the community at large that they should have imposed upon them a burden of taxation to meet the wants of one particular place or town. I am glad you recognise the liberality of Government in the amounts that have given you for education and I am glad to see too that you give a very considerable sum yourselves for the furtherance of education.

A SUGGESTION.

With regard to the question of finance that you raise, I may point out that in the case of Dhulia, the Government of India were willing to reduce the rate of interest from 4 1-2 per cent. to 4 per cent. and possibly you might find some alleviation of the burden of interest were Government willing to meet a request of this kind if you were to make it. It would not mean, of course, a great number of rupees, but still it would be a considerable assistance if you had your rate of interest, now standing I believe at 4 1-2 per cent., reduced to 4 per cent. Of course I do not promise it would be done as the determination of these questions must finally rest with the Government of India. In conclusion, I note with satisfaction the loyal expression that you give vent to, and I appreciate your desire to manifest your feelings of fidelity to the King-Emperor as evidenced by the warm reception you have given me this afternoon. It was most pleasant to be met by such crowds in the streets and also to see by the tasteful emblems that lined my route that the inhabitants of the place were determined to give a warm welcome, not to me personally, but to one holding the post of Chief Administrator in this Presidency of Bombay. I thank you for the kindness and the warmth of the reception you have accorded me. (Loud applause.)

A number of native gentlemen were presented to the Governor by the Vice-President of the Municipality and the proceedings were brought to a close by the distribution of flowers and pan supari.

THE NEW HIGH SCHOOL.

FOUNDATION STONE LAYING.

Lord Lamington then walked from the Municipal Hall to the site for the New High School, a short distance away, being cheered by enormous crowds as he passed. The new school is being built by the Municipal Council to replace a school which has been in existence for many years, and has recently been raised to the High School standard. The foundation stone which Lord Lamington had consented to lay bore upon it in black lettering the words "Lamington High School" and was supported over its proper position by a small crane, which was entwined with flowers and creepers.

On the Governor's arrival, Dr. Cardoz thanked his Excellency in behalf of the Municipal Councillors and the citizens of Hubli for his kindness in visiting the town and also for the honour he had been pleased to confer upon them in allowing them to associate his name with the school. He said an English school had existed at Hubli for many years past and had been maintained for a long time by Government. In 1890 it was transferred to the care of the Municipality whose good fortune it had been to secure the services of good teachers, and especially head masters, who were jealous of the charge committed to them. The attendance at the school was about 200 three years ago and the number on the rolls had since been raised to 350. This increase was no doubt owing in a great measure to the efficient staff of the school, headed by the present head master, Professor. Bhatte, B. A. The school had shown satisfactory results, but the outbreaks of plague which had been prevailing periodically for the last seven years had exercised a check on the spread of secondary education. A large and commodious building was a matter of urgency, and the site on which they were assembled, some 5 acres in extent, had been acquired for the purpose. The past success of the school and the rapid rise in the numbers of its pupils had led the Municipality to take care to make sufficient provision for the future, and it was now proposed to erect a building that would accommodate 400 or 500 scholars. The cost would be Rs. 33,000, of which one-third would be contributed by Government according to the grant-in-aid rules. A library and a gymnasium would be connected with the school. Hitherto the school had been self-supporting, and it was anticipated that when it was transferred to the new building its maintenance would only result in a moderate charge upon the Municipality. They had been very pleased to read in the official report of his Excellency's visit to Belgaum that he had said Hubli was the probable place for the New Technical Institute. Hubli was not only an important centre in point of trade, but was the first town in the Southern Mahratta Country. The speaker then requested his Excellency, on behalf of the Municipal Council and citizens of Hubli, to lay the foundation stone of the school. (Applause).

THE GOVERNOR'S SPEECH.

The stone having lowered into position, his Excellency declared it will and truly laid by tapping it with a mallet bearing on its silver handle the inscription used for laying the foundation stone of Hubli High School, 1904. His Excellency then said:—Dr. Cardoz, Ladies, and Gentlemen.—I am very pleased indeed to be present on this occasion, an occasion which I trust will be a notable day in the educational annals of Hubli. I listened with great interest to the record of what has been done by the Municipality of Hubli in the way of the advancement of education. Dr. Cardoz has told us what progress has been effected, and that already there are classes teaching up to the seventh standard. It is surely fitting then that the education of the High School should have a fitting habitation and I am glad to think that that habitation should have such a splendid situation as the one on which this High School is to be erected. I think that alone shows that the Municipal authorities of Hubli are not zealous of giving their best sites for the purpose of those who are being trained in their early youth. I remark with pleasure one point referred to by Dr. Cardoz. that when the school is in working order it ought to be, judging by what has occured in the past, almost self-supporting. I hardly know of any other instance that has come to my knowledge of such evidence of the public being desirous of giving their children the best possible education and of finding the means themselves for the giving of that educations. I trust, therefore that this school may prosper. It is a very proper and natural complement to the thriving industries of Hubli. A town carrying on trade of such importance and magnitude, and a town which increases in numbers, despite plague year by year would not have all its proper attributes had it not a High School, in which its children could receive efficient education. I assure you I am proud to have my name associated with such an undertaking as this, and I trust that the school will bear out and carry on the work of education to the best possible advantage of the inhabitants of Hubli. (Loud applause.)

His Excellency was presented with a magnificent bouquet of flowers and then proceeded to Mr. Coen's bungalow, and afterwards drove through the town and its environs before returning to the railway station.

VISIT TO BIJAPUR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BIJAPUR, Oct. 15.

His Excellency the Governor has visited all the official institutions in Bijapur. He has also carefully inspected all the ancient buildings and ruins in the city and neighbourhood during his stay here. To-morrow Lord Lamington leaves for Bombay.

POONA RACES.

NINTH EXTRA MEETING.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, October 15.

There was a large attendance at the ninth extra meeting to-day. The sport was good though the going was heavy. Details :—

The "Auction Plate."—Distance—1-2 mile.

Mr S A Wahed's g a g Sweetlips 14-0 (Rs 500) (7st 12lbs) .... Heeroo 1
Mr Rashed Shamlan's ch a h Galib 13-3 (Rs 1,000) (8st 2lbs) .... C B Mahomed 2
Messrs G H S Mahomed and A A Saif's b a h Guiding Star 13-2 12 (Rs 200) (7st 4lbs). A Hoyt 3

Betting: twos Sabig, threes Settler, sixes Galib. eights Sweetlips, tens Guiding Star, any price the rest.

Guiding Star with Settler made the pace, Sweetlips always handy. Gendarme in attendance. At the home turn the field ran in this order. Nearing the distance Guiding Star on the rails gave place to Sweetlips, who led the field home by a length and a quarter from Galib, a half length between second and third. Time—55secs.

The "Sydney Plate."—Distance—6 furlongs.

Mr Galstaun's bl aus m Gun Metal 14-1 3-4(9st 7lbs) .... Robinson 1
Mr E C Ramshaw's br aus m Wakeful 14 1 3-4 (7st 5lbs) .... Barrett 2
Mr Artin A Essayie's bl aus m Min 14 1 3-4 (9st 2lbs) .... Morrison 3

Betting; 3 to 2 Koko. fours Min, fives Indabba, Olga. Wakeful, sixes Gun Metal, twelve the rest.

Min gave some trouble at the post and La France got left. Olga, with Wakeful ran to the half mile where Koko and Wakeful ran together. Indabba, Wakeful and Koko came into the home turn together. At the distance Gun Metal first showed and at the stand headed easily and won by a length and a half. Half a length between second and third. Time—1min 18 4-5secs.

The 'Kirkee Handicap." Distance.—1 Mile.

Messrs G H S Mahomed and A A Saif's g a h Mooreed 13-3. (8st 9lbs). .... A Hoyt 1
Mr S A Wahed's g a h Skylark 14. (5 years), (9st 4lbs) .... Heeroo 2
Messrs G K and D D's b a h Talisman (9st 7lbs) Robinson 3

Betting: Threes Talisman, fours Arabian Flag Mooreed and Royal Blood, sixes Skylark. Erhan, Hadum and Bendigo tens the rest.

Regular with Bendigo showed at the start with Royal Blood close up. The latter soon came to the front and led the field to the half mile where Mooreed and Skylark ran together with Regular in attendance. Turning to home it looked as if Skylark had the best of the bargain, but Hoyt called on Mooreed who responded, and won by a length and a half. A neck between second and third. Time 1min, 57secs.

The "Lingfield Plate," Distance—5 Furlongs.

H H Aga Khan and Aga S Shah's (7st 3lbs), Carreewick, ... Kamad ... 1
Mr Galstaun's b aus g Springlock (8st 12lbs, Robinson 2
Messrs G K and D D's b aus g Roscommon (7st 8lbs) .... Melsom 3

Betting: Twos Roscommon, fours Child's Guide, Springlock, fives Carreewick. tens the rest.

Carreewick led out almost from the start, Child's Guide getting left. Roscommon ran third to Springlock's fourth, Fothoringay and Roscommon tailed behind Carreewick, but no one headed him and although Springlock came up at the stand, Carreewick won by a neck, a length dividing second and third. Time—1 min. 3 45th secs.

"Horse Welter Plate." Distance,—7 furlongs.

Mr H B Pike's bl aus g Musketeer (10st 1lbs.) Maj England 1
Mr T L Robert's br aus g Dumbell, (12st 12lbs), Mr Deane 2
Major Edward's ch aus m Runaway Girl (9st 10lbs) .... Heeroo 3

Betting Evens Dumbell, twos Musketeer and Runaway Girl, fives Miracle.

Musketeer and Runaway Girl got away together the other two some distance behind. Down the straight Musketeer headed winning easily by four lengths, same distance between second and third Time 1 min. 37 2-5th secs.

The "Lanowli Handicap." Distance.—6 Furlongs.

Mr H B Pike's b a h Bandit II 13 3 1-2 (6st 10lbs), Kamad 1
Messrs M Goculdas and A Nanjee's g a h Grey Fox 13 2 (9st 1lb) .... Foster 2
Mr A M Shamlan's g a h Zuriff 13 2 1-2 (5st 2lbs), Trahan 3

Betting: Twos Hermit, four Mooreed and Bandit, sixes Grey Fox. Nainawa Yerbo Zuriff, eights the rest.

Bandit got a head at the start. running a head the whole distance and won easily by a four lengths, three quarters of a length between second a third. Time 1 min. 24 3 5 secs.

"GAZETTE OF INDIA" NOTIFICATIONS.

SIMLA, October 15.

HOME DEPARTMENT

Major C. H. Bedford, I. M. S., is posted to the Finance Department. Major I. H. Grant is posted from leave to the United Provinces as an Assistant Cantonment Magistrate.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Lieut-Colonel D. F. French Mullen, I. M. S. from leave, is posted to be Residency Surgeon, Rajputana.

Lieut.-Colonel H. N. V. Harington, officiates as Residency Surgeon, Indore, vice Major Roberts, on leave.

Capt. R. E. Roome is appointed Commandant of the Zhob Levy Corps with Capt. W. H. Wooldridge as Second-in-Command.

Capt. E. Barnes of the political service has seventeen months' leave and Capt. R. L. Kennion eighteen months' leave.

Major S. H. Godfrey from leave is appointed to be Political Agent for Dir, Swat and Chitral.

Capt A. B. Drummond is placed on special duty, as Boundary Settlement officer, Rajputana.

Capt. Ellwood, 31st Lancers, officiates as additional Assistant Inspecting Officer, Central India, Imperial Service Cavalry.

The appointment of Mr. Janni, as acting Austrian consul, Rangoon, is recognised.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

The rules already published under the Indian Tea Cess Act are now notified as brought into force.

Mr. W. D. F. Cowley is posted as Deputy Accountant General, Punjab, with Mr. F. D. Gordon as Assistant Accountant General.

It is notified that the maximum value of an article sent by the Inland value payable parcel post is now fixed at one thousand rupees and also that parcels valued up to Rs. 150 may be transmitted by value payable post from India to Ceylon.

THE NEW HOME RULE.

ATTITUDE OF CEYLON'S LATE GOVERNOR.

An "Englishman" cable states :—Sir J. West Ridgeway publishes in the "Times" a letter addressed by him to Lord Dunraven approving of the Irish devolution scheme supported by the latter. In the course of his letter, Sir West Ridgeway says that he has been silent on the subject while in the public service, but now is free to speak his mind. It is thought that this letter and his attitude towards the question will prevent his securing any post or preferment under the present Government.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, Sept. 30.

THE DUNRAVEN SCHEME.

Apart from an interesting passage of arms between Mr. Chamberlain and Lord Rosebery on the subject of Tariff Reform as it may affect our relations with the colonies the only event of political importance this week is the stir caused by the publication of what is known as the Dunraven Scheme or as the "Times" evidently thinks it should be called the MacDonnell scheme. It takes the form of a rather elaborate report of the Irish Reform Association and is divided into 19 paragraphs occupying a newspaper column and a half of small print. The main features however can be indicated in short compass. In an earlier report the Association expressed the opinion that "while firmly maintaining that the Parliamentary union between Great Britain and Ireland is essential to the political stability of the Empire and to the prosperity of the two islands, we believe that such union is compatible with the devolution to Ireland of a larger measure of local Government than she now possesses." Lord Dunraven and his colleagues now indicate the "modus operandi" by which the purposed devolution may be brought about. They deal with the subject under two heads (a) administrative control over purely Irish finance and (b) certain Parliamentary functions connected with local business. The annual expenditure voted by Parliament for purely Irish services is estimated at about £6,000,000. At present the control of this expenditure is in the hands of a department in London, the Treasury, without whose permission scarcely a sixpence can be spent by the Government in Dublin. The Association express their strong opinion that if local knowledge were brought to bear upon expenditure, the money could be made to go further and would be more usefully employed than it is under the present system. The effect, they feel confident, would be a great improvement in the mutual relations between Great Britain and Ireland, increased confidence in the Government of the latter country, and amelioration in her economic condition. For the Treasury the Association would substitute a Council to be presided over by the Lord Lieutenant and consisting say of 12 elected and 12 nominated members, including the Chief Secretary who would be Vice-President. One of the duties of the Council would be to prepare and submit the Irish Estimate to Parliament yearly and its decisions should be final unless reversed by the House of Commons on a motion adopted by not less than one-fourth of the votes. So much for Finance. Now for the more "revolutionary" of the proposals. After a preamble in which the blessings of the Scottish mode of dealing with private Bill procedure are approved, the report proceeds to recommend the constitution of a "statutory body" to deal not only with legislation of the kind mentioned but with "much of the business relating to Irish affairs which Parliament is at present unable to cope with." But the Association abstains from explaining in detail how this "statutory body" should be composed and what should be the limits of its powers, merely confining itself to suggesting the appointment of a Royal Commission to inquire into the whole matter. The report of the Association was issued to the public on Monday. On Tuesday the "Times" contained a letter from Mr. Wyndham in which while showing certainly no animosity to the general aims of the Association he says, "without reserve or qualification, that the Unionist Government is opposed to the multiplication of legislative bodies within the United Kingdom, whether in pursuance of the policy generally known as 'Home Rule for Ireland,' or in pursuance of the policy generally known as 'Home Rule all round.'" This declaration has been hailed with a sigh of relief by nervous Unionists on whose behalf the "Times" triumphantly relegates the "amateur constitution-mongering of the Reform Association to its proper plane in the judgment of sensible men. At the same time even the "Times" sees that Mr. Wyndham's letter does not necessarily dispose of the whole questions so day after day hints are given to the Government to recall to the India Office the man who is supposed, probably rightly to have inspired a portion at least of the Dunraven plan. This morning for example the leading journal says: "Whatever advantages were hoped for from Sir Antony MacDonnell's Indian experience, they are more than neutralized by the suspicion that he, a mere subordinate of the responsible Minister, is pursuing a course of his own, and that, as such, a great many look to him rather than to his chief. It must be remembered that Sir Antony MacDonnell's appointment is not a permanent one under the rules of the Civil Service, but that he is "lent" by the Secretary of State for India to the Irish Government. He can at any moment be invited to resume his duties as a member of the Indian Council. But, whether he goes or stays, it is essential that people in Ireland should be made to understand that matters of policy as well as of administration belong exclusively to the province of the responsible Minister." In a previous article the "Times" speaks of Lord Dudley and Mr. Wyndham as Sir Antony's "nominal superiors" which in a sense is flattering to him but indicates the settled determination of a powerful section to get him removed from Dublin if possible. We shall see whether these efforts are successful.

THE CRISIS OF JAPAN.

There is no questioning the genuineness of the sympathy of England, and of the United States of America with Japan in her vital struggle, at this moment a struggle for very existence, with Russia; and the interest of this country and of America in the success of Japan is not only sympathetic, but selfish in every sense; for Japan is fighting not only her own battle in this war, but that of the Anglo-Saxon trade with China, and of the Anglo-Saxon ideals of liberty over the whole world. Moreover to England especially Russia has in her relations with Turkey, Persia and China behaved from first to last with the most sustained duplicity and the meanest craftiness, and it is impossible for any impartial true-born Briton not to congratulate himself on finding that Russia's cunning has at last over reached itself and brought upon her a humiliation in which the whole world rejoices, either honestly and openly, or behind the mask of an officious commiseration as on the part not of the German, but of the German Government. Still the doubt felt from the beginning of the war by some Englishmen as to the power of Japan to cope single handed with Russia is now being expressed by a daily increasing number of persons in this country and in America. It was argued at the commencement of the war that no real confidence could be placed in the ability of the Government of Japan or in the staying power of Japan itself to carry on so great a war to its natural issues. The Japanese Government was the result of a revolution which overthrew the old governing and military class of the country and placed the Europeanised educated class in power. It was in fact a Government of Babus, but of brave Babus who were at once in the dilemma of appeasing the old military and ruling class. To attain this end they enormously increased the army, and they have since then organised also a splendid little navy. But having raised their proportionately gigantic army, they had to employ it, if only to practise it in the art of war but also to keep it from initiating a counter revolution. They therefore made war on China, one of the most unprovoked, wanton and wicked wars ever waged by one nation upon another. But a bitter humiliation was in store for them, and when peace was enforced on Japan she had to surrender all the fruit of her victory to Russia. The fact at once brought home to every spectator of the tragedy the deficiency in the Japanese upstart politicians ruling at Tokio of that political insight, foresight, and spirit of patience and compromise which are the three fundamental qualities of all true statesmanship, but which are only developed by centuries of experience in the work of practical statesmanship. One would have thought that after a lesson of that sort the governing Babus of Tokio would have learned some wisdom. It must be granted that on the occupation of Port Arthur by Russia, war between Russia and Japan was inevitable. But Japan should have better counted the cost, and bided her time till her success was a mathematical certainty: that is until without observation her navy was increased to double that of Russia; that is to say until it was equal to that of Russia and Germany. But the military class had become restive and the Babu government, in face of every dictate of common sense and common prudence, and war was declared.

Blest is the man who has his quarrel just;
Thrice best is he who gets his fist in fust.

That quadruple blessing Japan scored within a week; but so far without any definite consequences whatever, beyond the more or less risky occupation of Korea. Port Arthur may now fall at any moment. Even Mukden and Harbin and Vladivostock may be occupied by Japan. But with the Japanese fleet reduced to its present strength these will all be conquests in the air, so soon as Russia can place a score more ships in the Gulf of Pechili; and confront the crippled Japanese fleet with an overwhelming superiority. The reinforcement of the Russian fleet ought long since to have been effected. The delay in so doing is entirely due to Russian misgovernment, that is to the gross corruption of the Russian officials from the highest to the lowest, in every department of the Government; and herein lies the great hope of Japan. In fact Japan's only chance of success in the present campaign is the failure of Russia to reinforce the fleet in Chinese waters. In this position of affairs the risks staring Japan in the face are stupendous. Germany wishes no more the complete success of Japan than of Russia and it is evident that Germany is exerting all her diplomatic truculence and cajoleries to place the Russian fleet in the Gulf of Pechili on a superior footing to that of Japan. This if it comes off will deprive Japan of the bases of her military operations in Manchuria, the game will be drawn, both belligerents will have saved their honour, peace will be made, and the stakes will practically go to Germany. In a sentence as the Babu Government of Tokio fought China for the advantage of Russia, they will have fought Russia for the benefit of England. Then there will follow a revolution at home, the return of the old fighting class to power under the tutelage of and protected alliance with Russia. That is what is on the cards by this moment. It is evident the Japanese have already overstrained their power for offensive war. The escape of Kuropatkin was a frightful fiasco, difficult to redeem. The protracted entanglement with Port Arthur is a first class strategical error; and nearly every error in tactics has been made in the conduct of its siege. After the destruction of the Russian fleet in the first week of the war the Japanese should have been content to completely blockade Port Arthur and the Liaotung Peninsula: and advanced in full force without loss of time on the Russians advancing from Mukden. That might have saved their credit. Their credit, that is their honour, may yet be saved. But even so, say those whose opinions I am giving, nothing substantial will be gained. Japan has utterly miscalculated the character of the Russian people. They are as stupid as English people can be; and particularly in not knowing when they are beaten. That is they are not going to stop the war until they can come out of it "Top dog." That is why, exclaimed one of these vaticinators on the publication of the telegram reporting the first astounding success of the Japanese Fleet at Port Arthur; "This is the end of Japan." It is argued that the Japanese are an entirely imitative race, and devilish clever imitators, but they have no initiative, no independent inspirations, and in conflict with a European power of anything like equal resources to theirs they have no chance of ultimate success, infinite though their conceit of themselves (always a factor in such calculations) may be. I have never held these pessimistic views myself but the present position of Japan gives at least some plausibility to them and I felt it due to your readers to reproduce them in your columns as clearly and fairly as I am capable of doing. I admit however that while it is impossible to exaggerate the personal courage and patriotic devotion of the Japanese this is nothing unprecedented in the history of Asiatic wars. The Saracens in their wars with the Persian and Greeks and in Spain, and France shewed exactly the same type of heroic, almost transcendental courage, and the Rajputs and Sikhs and Gurkhas have equalled in every form of courage, audacity endurance and sacrifice anything to be found in the history of the Arabs or the Japanese.

THE LATE MR. WILLIAM DIGBY, C.I.E.

The death of Mr. William Digby, C. I. E., of which you will have been informed by telegram, occurred on Saturday night at a private nursing home five days after an operation for a painful and incurable malady. Mr. Digby had been ill for some months suffering from nervous breakdown and it was hoped that he was mending when he suddenly had a serious relapse. Eminent surgeons called in advised an immediate operation, which was performed on the 19th inst. by Sir Alfred Tripp. This gave Mr. Digby some relief, but it was recognised from the first that there was only a ray of hope though the end came sooner than was expected. Mr. Digby's remains were removed to his residence at Hampstead on Sunday, and were interred in the cemetery at Bromley, Kent, on Wednesday afternoon in the presence of a very large number of sympathising friends including many Indians. Mr. Digby, who lost his second wife, five years ago, leaves one daughter and four sons, the youngest of whom has just left school. Nothing, I understand, has been more consolatory to his family than the many expressions of sympathy with them in their bereavemsnt, and of high appreciation of the personal character of Mr. William Digby. Some of the warmest of these eulogiums have I understand come from those most opposed to his political opinions. The following appreciation has been sent to me for publication by a well-known public man who until recent years took an active part in the literary side of political life.

"What," he writes, "I as a poltical opponent of Mr. William Digby never forgot was the fact, to which with his sensitive modesty he never once in all my long and intimate intercourse with him, referred himself—that within four months he raised £800,000 for the relief of the famine in India of 1877. In the mere figure of the subscription it was a magnificent achievement; but when you consider that it removed the reproach from England of having hitherto shown, not a callous, but a thoughtless neglect of the sufferings of India through these recurring famines, and the outburst of gratitude towards England the subscription, wholly of private charity, aroused throughout India—when all this is considered it is impossible to exaggerate the patriotic service done to the Empire in this matter by the late Mr. Digby. And it was all his doing that from start to finish he organised and worked the subscription—engineered it; his incalculable enthusiasm supplying also the vitalising fuel which kept the working machinery of the organisation going, without a moment's abatement of its force to the very last. Also I was never able to resist the influence of his refined, elevated as well as his earnest character on me. You see it all in that admirable portrait of him in this morning's "Daily Graphic." One admits the extravagance of fervour there; and powerful idealism, of itself only too apt to disturb the judgments of the keenest intellect—and piercing keenness was Mr. William Digby's dominant mental quality. But quick steadfast and helpful sympathy, and calm, resolute, exhaustless energy in carrying out the imperious impulses of his benevolent inspirations are also there to bear the testimony of their unequivocal evidence in every feature and look of the man, to the benignity, enthusiasm, and moral force of his true character. 'He is as good as a woman' was what I was always saying to myself after any more or less heated interview with him on 'burning questions" of Indian politics. He was a man of the most loveable nature, and I do not know any man for whom I ever felt a stronger affection; and it always gave me the greatest pain to differ from him. In his political writings he was often bitter to the point of discourtesy. But in his speeches he shewed the happiest courtesy towards his opponents. In short he was quite a different man in his personal relations with men, even in a tumultuous debate, to what he was in handling a controverted point impersonally in writing. I consider there is no man of the present generation to whom the people of India owe a debt of more dutiful regard and gratitude and no man for whom Anglo-Indians, when time has tempered the acerbities of our vile party controversies, will feel a more affectionate esteem. He was a martyr to his excess of zeal for his own ideals."

LADY CURZON'S ILLNESS.

It is good to hear that Lady Curzon's condition is slightly better. She is not yet out of danger but for a day or more now the bulletins have each recorded slight improvements. She has youth on her side to help her through the long battle of convalescence and although the doctors still declare that she is not yet out of danger, it would not perhaps be over-sanguine to look forward to her recovery. For several days to come it will be impossible to say definitely whether the future is assured, but at present happily the indications are in her favour. Beyond this present uncertainty there is another element of disquietude in the sudden illness. When Lord Curzon left India it was known he was unwell and during his holiday in England he has been unable to regain perfect health—indeed he has never been quite so vigorously healthy as his looks would indicate. Lady Curzon's illness must have thrown a lamentable strain upon him and it remains to be seen whether he was strong enough to support it. For days together during the crisis of the disease, Lord Curzon was continuously at the bedside. Add to this physical strain, the mental anxiety and the grief of nursing, and it becomes a serious matter for forecast whether Lord Curzon will not himself give way when his wife is pronounced to be out of danger. Of course, it may well be, that he will come through the ordeal scatheless. But it is at least a matter for speculation that the return of the Viceroy to India will have to be deferred even longer than Lady Curzon's illness alone would necessitate. The sympathy of India has been felt and freely expressed towards the Viceroy and Lady Curzon. It would render the tragedy much blacker if the Viceroy were to fall ill after Lady Curzon has surmounted the crisis of her illness. The wild rush of Mrs. Leiter and her daughter across America to reach Dover in time to see a more famous daughter as soon as possible, lest they should be too late, calls to mind many stories of such continental journeys when special trains and telegrams and ocean steamers have contributed to bridge the distance between a parent and the child. In fiction one thinks immediately of the American millionaire in "Captains Courageous." But similar instances have occurred in real life. A writer has recalled how, four years ago, within a few hours of an American lady's departure for Europe on board the Majestic, her son was drowned in New York. Thereupon her husband promptly embarked on the Deutschland to overtake his wife and break the news of their bereavement to her. The German liner's speed was superior to that of the White Star boat, though leaving a day later, and a special train from Plymouth to Liverpool deposited the American there an hour before the Majestic with his wife reached port. A somewhat similar case was that of Mr. Henry Lowe, the chief engineer of the United States Steel Corporation, who some twelve months since received the news while in New York of the critical illness of his daughter at Los Angeles, in California. He left immediately for Chicago by the Twentieth Century, Limited, and from Chicago took a special for the remainder of his journey, a distance of 2,245 miles. Mr. Lowe calculated that he could make the run in fifty-eight hours, but as the special was rushing through Western Kansas the news came that his daughter had died.

MRS. F. A. STEEL ON THE DURBAR.

How did the Delhi Durbar impress the people of India? Its organisers affirm that it has filled them with a sense of the might of Britain and the solidarity of British India. Its opponents say something very different. Meanwhile the people who were impressed—whatever the impression may be—remain silent, and the recent publication of Mr. Stephen Wheeler's monumental History has already re-aroused the controversy, leaving it somewhere in the same position it was before. Some will think that Mrs. Flora Steel gets nearest to the heart of the mystery in her review of Mr. Wheeler's volume in the Saturday Review last week. She believes that the people of India are looking upon the pageant neither as an exemplification of British Power nor as an example of boundless extravagance, but rather as one incident the more in an existence which must somehow be lived until somewhere it is finished. Life is an illusion, so she believes the Indian thinks; and since the Durbar is a part of life it also is an illusion—pretty, may be, but nevertheless the 'stuff that dreams are made on.' While it is undoubted that many Indians believe thus, nevertheless one almost doubts if they are so many as to form the type of the Indian thought upon the Durbar. But however this may be, there is a very dexterous, gentle irony in Miss Steele's observation upon the Durbar and its Official History. "It is a portentous book this," she says, "which holds between its blaze of red and gold the official history of the Delhi Coronation Durbar. Its value in pure paper must be enormous, its weight must equal if not exceed that of that longest known specimen of pure literature—a volume of the Encyclopœdia Britannica, and I feel convinced that it contains quite as much praiseworthy research and useful information. But, as I flutter its interminable leaves, rejoicing in the momentary interruption to faultless paper and printing that is afforded by equally faultless photogravature, I come upon a page and a princeling facing one another which brings me to a full stop, making me forget even the preceding chapter; that amazing chapter entitled "In the Palace of the Great Mogul"; which after describing with lavish superlatives the State Ball given therein, ends with the remarkable admission that it was not, of course, quite so solemn or imposing as the Durbar itself"! Truly it is to be hoped so! Else there were many millions of money spent to no good purpose. The princeling who thus arrested me is His Highness the Rajah of Nabha. The page opens a new chapter with these three words, "Spectacles, interludes, assemblies, words which taken broadly represent the whole Durbar; words which might have opened (and closed) the whole book of three hundred and forty-seven pages, five maps, and fifty full-page photogravures which describes it. And over against them surveying them through a fine film of tissue paper with grave calm and dignity is the very spirit of the East embodied in the fine old Sikh chieftain—perhaps the finest of his type that the years have left to us. One glance at his splendid old face strips us to the naked soul of half the Western shibboleths which we seek to foist on India; for here is a man who has been strong enough to say "As my father was I am, as I am my son shall be." The spirit, in fact, that is reflected in some of the most unforgettable of Sir Alfred Lyall's verses. Mrs. Steel, it would appear, stands outside both parties to the Delhi Durbar dispute. For those who praise and the others who blame have both a fondness for the 'Western shibboleths! This fondness is not altogether an idle sentiment, for the shibboleths have proved their value in the past and will prove it again in the future.

A LOST RAILWAY.

There is a correspondent to the "Daily Mail' who wants to know what has happened to the Baghdad Railway. His name is Mr. J. W. Parry and being an engineer on the Indian State railways he is naturally interested in the matter. He explains that when the British Government refused to assist the German syndicate we were told the Baghdad Railway could and would be constructed without British capital, and that we should be sorry for losing such a splendid political opportunity. He asks if anybody can tell him: (1) If a detailed survey, with levels, has been made up to the present along the proposed alignment—he does not mean a reconnaissance? (2) Has any capital been subscribed? (3) What progress, if any, has been made during the last fifteen months? It is greatly to be hoped that somebody will clear up this matter. For it seems such a pity that the Baghdad Railway should be altogether lost! After all those glowing accounts, too, of what England was losing by bringing the negotiations to an abrupt and business-like end!

'THE MILITARY WORKSHOP'—AND SEVERAL OTHER MATTERS.

How does the special correspondent of the "Times" write his articles on Indian Affairs? Does he sit down on Sunday afternoon pen in hand, write two columns, and label the whole according to the particular subject which by chance he had dealt with the most fully? Or does he really choose his title first and then write upon it afterwards? Nobody can answer this question except the correspondent himself and he will probably remain dumb. So one must proceed to the consideration of his latest work without solution to the problem. The correspondent deals this week with "The Military Workshop." He starts with the pregnant remark that, "Old landmarks are fast disappearing in India." This is distinctly appropriate, for when Lord Kitchener is anywhere in a country, some of the old landmarks have a habit of disappearing—though, all the same he contrives to leave useful landmarks in their right position. The correspondent then proceeds in a most interesting manner to compare the rate of reform in England with the rate in India. At Home reform goes smoothly with an occasional jolt: in India reform is a series of jars. The correspondent next resorts to the metaphor of an engine driver who is so put to keep his engine on the tracks at all that he cannot take notice whether his sparks fire the crops by the railside, or whether he runs over anybody en route. But the engine-driver is warned that he should exercise caution and should even listen to the old drivers although their experience has now become old-fashioned and almost prehistoric. This mention of the old drivers and their old warnings reminds the correspondent that there are several old controversies that once aroused great heat and indignation, but are now dead. Among them he selects the 'Simla exodus' for description and he tells of the wordy warfare which used to rage concerning the annual migration to the Hills. The mention of Simla entails a description of Simla—its busy men and its idle men and the work that each of them does. Then he is inevitably reminded that the Government has offices there. One of these offices is the army office—and there we are: in one half of the article the ground has been cleared for a lucid description of Lord Kitchener's new programme in the second half. It is a keen intellectual pleasure to follow the ramifications of the correspondent's article. Old landmarks—the rate of change—the engine driver—old controversies—the 'Simla exodus'—Simla—Simla men—Simla institutions—the army offices—and at last the "Military Workshop." It is as beautifully complicated as the manner in which the German reaches his verb. The line of continuity wavers like a lightening flash: it strikes its object ultimately, but it winds long and lingeringly upon the way. Still one cannot complain. The style of the "Times" correspondent is equally enthralling whether he writes on his subject or off it. There is always something interesting that is said and it is always said in an interesting manner. It is not of every writer that this can be said.

OLLA PODRIDA.

"I, Robert George Bunkum, of No. 14, Elmfield-road, Balham, in the county of Surrey, gentleman, do hereby give notice that I have assumed and intend henceforth upon all occasions and at all times to sign and use and be called and known by the surname of Buchanan in lieu of and substitution for my present surname of Bunkum." The above is a verbatim extract from an advertisement in Monday's "Times." "Bunkum" is certainly not a name to rejoice in. In its original form, "Buncombe," it is unexceptionable, indeed, rather attractive. The origin of "bunkum" as applied to windy and bombastic speechifying is attributed to the observation of an American legislator that he was "talking only for Buncombe" Buncombe County, North Carolina, was the constituency, for which he sat in Congress. An Irish member in the days of Isaac Butt was indignant at something said about him in a big London paper and moved that the Editor be brought to the Bar of the House of Commons and severely admonished by the Speaker for breach of privilege. Thereupon one of the hon. gentleman's colleagues rose and deprecated the motion. "For my part" he said "it is a matter of perfect indifference what is said about me by the "Times," the "Standard" or any other London journal. What I really do care for is the opinion of the "Skibbereen Eagle." Was not a former Emperor of Russia once warned by the Editor of that awe-inspiring organ to be very careful what he was about as the eye of the "Skibbereen Eagle," was upon him?"

RUSSIA IN WAR TIME.

(Concluded from page 4.)

A drive of little less than hour brought me to the vast open space, which will for ever be associated in one's memory with the most awful catastrophe, or, rather, holocaust, of modern times; for it was here that on Coronation day nearly 10,000 people were crushed or suffocated to death while waiting, in a dense and uncontrollable mob, for the distribution of the Emperor's gifts. This ill-omened ground is known as the Petrovski Park, and is principally used now as a review ground for the troops of the garrison, whose barracks adjoin the park. The presentation of my official "permit" at the regimental staff office was sufficient to produce an officer who could speak just enough French to make himself misunderstood, and who kindly volunteered to act my guide, and I had a good look round the buildings and stables, which are quite new, and therefore embody all that is most modern in Russian military ideas on this important subject. I could not help coming to the conclusion that if this is the real way and the last word in the way of housing troops, then, in England, our men are pampered to an absurd degree.

The Russian soldier at the best of times is not what one can call a "trim"-looking man, but in his barracks when he is off duty he is, if possible, worse. One is somewhat surprised at this, considering how smart his officers always look. It would be difficult to imagine a more dirty-looking, dishevelled, and down-at-the-heel crowd of youngsters than one saw here—and none of them of particularly good physique either. They evidently are not taught to take any pride in their appearance, and slouch about in most unsoldierlike fashion. It was dinner-time, and in the halls the men were seated at long tables, on which were placed large wooden bowls, some containing "stchi" or vegetable soup, and others "kasha," a sort of boiled maize, and, of course, the inevitable black bread. Each man had a wooden spoon with which he helped himself as he pleased out of either bowl. About six men were allotted to each bowl. There were no plates or pannikins of any sort as one generally sees in soldiers' mess-rooms, but the men were all lapping up their food out of the common dish like so many animals. The army everywhere is supposed to be a great leveller so far as the ranks are concerned, but this Russian system is levelling with a vengeance and uncleanly into the bargain. However, Russians, and more especially the moujik class, which forms the bulk of the army, are not fastidious, and I must in fairness say that the men all appeared to have healthy appetite, the food, though not appetising to look at, being no doubt wholesome. The meal was quickly finished, for no time appeared to be allowed for dawdling, and immediately afterwards the men fell in for various duties. I learnt that they got two of these "big meals" a day and tea and black bread sufficient to make two others. If they want any "luxuries" they must buy them themselves out of their magnificent pay of elevenpence-farthing, or forty-five kopeks, per month! A stroll round the stables showed that the tough, wiry little steeds have to rough it in their way quite as much as their riders. Here, again, the same absence of military smartness was very noticeable, though certainly the animals looked the pink of perfection and evidently thoroughly well cared for, in spite of the slovenly appearance of their stables. A feature of this portion of the barracks was a hospital for horses. The officers' quarters, with a modestly-appointed club-house, offered nothing of particular interest so far as one could judge from a cursory glance; nor was I either invited or tempted to prolong my stay there. My permit, coming as it did direct from head-quarters, could not fail to command respect, but not necessarily hospitality.

I instinctively felt that my visit was not a welcome one. Foreigners, and especially English and Americans, are not exactly "Hail fellow, well meet" among the military over here just now.

THERE is a Bank of Madras, a Bank of Bengal and a Bank of Bombay, and soon there will be a Bank of Burma, this institution, started under the auspices of Messrs. Mower and Co., having secured offices in Merchant Street, Rangoon. It is reported that Sir Frederick Fryer is the Chairman and that Mr. Strachan, late of the Commercial Bank of India, is to be the Manager.

GYMKHANA MOUNTED SPORTS.

LAST DAY.

MESSRS. W. E. CRUM and F. R. HILL, the Joint Honorary Secretaries, deserve to be highly congratulated on the very successful issue of the Bombay Gymkhana Athletic and Sporting Meeting, 1904, which concluded on Saturday evening in excellent weather. Thr Sports throughout were of a highly interesting character and were thoroughly enjoyed not only by the competitors, but also by the vast crowds of spectators who lined the ropes each evening. Our congratulations also to Mr. Donald Graham, who secured the best aggregate throughout the season and also annexed the H. T. Stewart Cup. Among the fair sex similar honours fell to Mrs. McCausland. Mr. P. F. Fischer secured the Cup for the second best aggregate of the season, and the honour was indeed a well deserved one, as for years past he has entered in almost every sporting event in Bombay. Saturday's card opened with a Section Leading Competition (No. 3 to ride one horse and lead three others over jumps). Only three competed for this prize which was presented by Major Cuffe, A.-D.-C., Commanding the Bombay Light Horse, Trooper Donald Graham securing the largest number of points. The next event was a Spiral (Bending) Race which was run in heats, Mr. Donald Graham again coming off victorious in the final, with Mr. L. Barraclough second, and Mr. D. W. Wilson third. Four teams entered for the Jumping Competition by sections for prizes presented by Officers of the Bombay Light Horse, Bombay Light Horse (No.4 team) winning. The Pony Hurdle Race which should have followed fell through owing to the paucity of entries. Four originally sent in their names, but the racing at Poona scemed to have attracted half the entrants out of the station. An amusing feature of the afternoon's programme was the Lloyd Lindsay competition (ladies nomination). The ladies had to knock a cocoanut off a post with polo balls. Of the six pairs competing Mrs. Reddie was the quickest to knock over the cocoanut, Miss Powell and Mr. Mathews being second. Six horses stripped for the Consolation Scurry for horses that have run, but have not won in the Meeting. Mr Heugh Symons' "Surprise" led out from the start, but near home was collared by Mr. J. D. Johnston's "Lothian" Mr. F Greig's "Rajah" the former racing home winner by half a length and "Surprise" falling to third place. The Consolation Scurry for ponies that had run, but did not win in the scurries at the Meeting attracted five entrants. "Vionel" showed her heels at the start and maintained the lead for half the distance when she was caught upby "Jungli" and "Sarah." The former raced past first, but was disqualified for going out of the flag, and the race was given to Sarah, Vionel and Johad being placed. This concluded a very enjoyable Meeting, thanks to the indefatigable exertions of the Honorary Secretaries and the others on the Committee who vouched for its success.

At the conclusion of the Sports, Mrs. Reddie presented the many handsome prizes to the successful competitors, after which three cheers were called for Mrs Reddie, for the Honorary Secretaries for having provided such excellent sport, and for Mr. Donald Graham for his success throughout the Meeting.

The Band of the B B and C I Railway enlivened the afternoon's proceedings.

It may be mentioned here that Mr Mitchell of the firm of Messrs. Bourne and Shephard, the well-known local photographers, took no less than seventeen views of the various competitions during the week.

Saturday's results were as follow:—

SECTION LEADING—No. 3 to ride one horse and lead three others over jumps. (Prizes value Rs. 50, presented by Major T. W. Cuffe, A.-D.-C., Commanding Bombay Light Horse.)

Trooper D. N. Graham ....(Pony Troop.)	1
Sergt. F. R. Hill Bombay Light Horse	0
Trooper Carnegie	0

Spiral (Bending) Race—Heats.

FIRST HEAT.

D. N. Graham	1
J. St. J. Graham	0

SECOND HEAT.

D. W. Wilson	1
Captain J. H. M. Davie	0

THIRD HEAT.

L. Barraclough	1
Captain A. S. Ash	0

FINAL HEAT.

D. N. Graham	1
L. Barraclough	2
D. W. Wilson	3

JUMPING BY SECTIONS.—Prize presented by Officers, Bombay Light Horse.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE. (1).

Lce.-Corpl. S. Reed Trooper Shanks Trooper Duxbury Trooper Clair	1

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE. (2).

Sergt. F. R. Hill Trooper Johnston Trooper Greig Trooper Matthew	2

CLAREMONT.

D. N. Graham J. St. J. Graham L. Barraclough W. E. Crum	3

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE (2.)

Trooper Walcroft Trooper Fairnie Trooper Mawson Trooper Wilson	0

PONY HURDLE RACE.—For all ponies 14-2 and under that have never won a race of any description of the declared value of Rs. 50 or over. Arabs and C. B. Catchweights, 10st 7lbs., and over. Walers and English Catchweights, 12st. 7lbs.
(Fell through owing to paucity of entries.)

LADIES' NOMINATION—Lloyd Lindsay. Lady to knock cocoa-nut off post. Post entries will be accepted.

FIRST HEAT.

N. W. Wilson, nom. by Mrs. Reddie	1
Captain Saunders, nom. by Mrs. Richard	0
L. Barraclough, nom. by Mrs. Dyson	0

SECOND HEAT.

T. Mathews, nom. by Miss Powell	1
C. H. R. Cooke, nom. by Mrs. Reid	0
F. A. Reddie, nom. by Mrs. McCausland	0

FINAL HEAT.

D. W. Wilson, nom. by Mrs. Reddie	1
T. Mathews, nom. by Miss Powell	2

CONSOLATION SCURRY—Horses. For all horses that have run but have not won in the scurries at the Meeting. Distance—Handicap. Catchweights over 11st. 7lbs.

J. D. Johnston's Lothian Owner.		
F. Greig's Rajah, Owner	(55 yds,)	1
H Symon's Surprise, Owner	(65 yds.)	2
M. Rommel's The Tyhe, Owner	(45 yds.)	3
P. Fischer's Venus, E. R. Fischer	(Scratch)	0
St. J. Graham's Greyleg, Owner.	(25 yds.)	0
	(25 yds.)	0

CONSOLATION SCURRY—Ponies. For all ponies that have run but have not won at the Scurries at the Meeting. Distance—Handicap. Catchweights over 11st, 7lbs.

J. S. Bruce's Sarah	(Scratch)	1
S. McCausland's Vionel	(30 yds.)	2
D. N. Graham's Johad	(30 yds.)	3
S. McCausland's Agincourt	(40 yds.)	0
St. J. Graham's Jungli	(45 yds.)	0
M. Rommel's Tommy	(55 yds.)	0

A "BOMBAY Government Gazette" Extraordinary issued on Saturday states:—Whereas his Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor in Council has, under the provisions of section 26 of the Indian Councils Act, 1861, granted leave of absence, under medical certificate, for five months and a half to the Honourable Mr. E. M. H. Fulton, C.S.I., I.C.S., an Ordinary Member of the Council of the Presidency of Bombay; and whereas no person provisionally appointed to succeed to the office is present on the spot, his Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased, under the provisions of section 27 of the said Act, to appoint Mr. Steyning William Edgerley, C.I.E, I.C.S., to be a temporary Member of the said Council. In pursuance of his appointment the Honourable Mr. Steyning William Edgerley has this day in the afternoon taken upon himself the execution of his office.

A LIEN FOR FREIGHT.

DECISION OF THE PRIVY COUNCIL.

BEFORE Sir Lawrence Jenkins, Chief Justice, and the Hon. Mr. Justice Batchelor, a consent-decree was obtained at the High Court on Friday, in a suit in which Haji Gulamhusen Azam was the plaintiff and appellant, and Captain T. Turner and another were defendants and respondents. Mr. Padshaw, instructed by Messrs. Payne and Co., appeared for the appellant; and Mr. Lang holding the Advocate-General's brief, and instructed by Messrs. Crawford Brown, and Company, appeared for the respondents.

The suit was originally brought for obtaining delivery of 30,507 bags of sugar; or in the alternative, to recover five lakhs of rupees as its value, and to recover Rs. 10,000 as damages, besides the costs. On 22nd March 1900, Mr. Justice Russel, who heard the suit, held the defendants were entitled to a lien on the cargo for Rs. 15,411, and dismissed the suit with costs. Against this, the plaintiff appealed, and the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Tyebji varied the decree, on 2nd September 1901, as follows:—The respondents were entitled to a lien against the appellant for the amount of sub-charter freight which was to be determined hereafter if the balance due was found to be less than six thousand rupees, the appellant would be entitled to damages to be ascertained subsequently. For further consideration was reserved the question to determine the amount, for which Isabhai Tavar and Company had a lien against the appellant under the sub-charter without prejudice to any liability in respect of the delay at Reunion.—The detained sugar was released.

Accordingly, the matter was referred to the Commissioner for taking accounts for the assessment of damages, and so forth. Dissatisfied with this decision the defendants appealed to the Privy Council. The appeal was heard by Lord Macnaghten, Lord Lindley and Sir Arthur Wilson, and Lord Lindley, delivered judgment on 22nd June last. His Lordship said the question was whether Captain Turner, the Master and Mr. Glenville, who traded under, the name of Nelson Donkin and Company, the appellants ship-owners, were entitled to a lien for freight payable under a time-charter, on the goods of the respondent, who was no party to the charter but whose goods were carried in the appellants' ship under a sub-charter and bill of lading. Mr. Glanville was the registered owner of the s. s. "Bombay," and Mr. Turner was her Captain. By a time-charter dated 20th August 1898, Messrs. James Mackintosh and Company, agents in Bombay of the shipowners, agreed to let, and some Bombay merchants named Isabhai Thavar and Co. agreed to hire, the ship for six months. Among the conditions were an option to the charterers of sub-letting the steamer, and a lien of the owners upon all cargoes for freight or charter-money, and a cross-lien of the charterers on the ship for moneys advanced and not earned. The ship was subsequently sub-chartered to the respondent, (who was a general merchant, for a round voyage from Saigon to Reunion and back from Mauritius to Bombay. On account of the freight Rs. 37,500 were to be paid in Bombay before the steamer sailed from Saigon; Rs. 25,000 at Reunion or Mauritius, and the balance in Bombay, after delivery of cargo. Completing this voyage, the steamer arrived in Bombay on 2nd February 1899, having a quantity of sugar put on board by the sub-charterer, the respondent at Mauritius, Freight having been prepaid at Mauritius, nothing remained to be paid by the sub-charterer when the steamer arrived in Bombay. Something, however, appeared to be due from the sub-charterer to the time-charterers, Isabhai Thavar and Co. there was also due to the owners Rs. 18,000, for one month's freight from the time-charterers, and the owners claimed a lien for this amount on the sub charterer's sugar. An action was brought by the sub-charterer to recover his sugar, or its value and damages for its detention. Relying on their lien, the ship-owners defended the action. Some of the freight payable in advance under the time-charter appeared to have been paid by the sub-charterer to the agents of the ship-owners, James Mackintosh and Company, which caused some misunderstanding on the part of the Captain as to similar payment being made in future. But their Lordships were not satisfied about the sub-charterer having made any false statement to the owners, agents or to the Captain. The Judges of the Judicial Committee of His Majesty's Privy Council agreed with Courts in India that the sub-charterer knew, in a general way, of the time charter, and the monthly freight of Rs. 18,000 payable in advance under it. The sub-charterer shipped his sugar on the terms of the bills-of-lading passed to him, which the Captain had been authorised by the time-charter to sign. Unless, therefore, the fact of the sub-charterer having notice of the time-charter made a difference, the bills-of-lading entitled him to have his goods delivered to him, on payment of the bills-of-lading freight, in accordance with the decisions pronounced in Fry versus Chartered Mercantile Bank, L. R, 1 C. P. 689 and Gardner versus Trechmann, L. R. 15 Q. B. D., 154. The stipulation giving a lien upon all cargoes for freight or charter-money due was binding on the time-charter, and gave the ship-owner a more extensive lien than he would have for freight payable in advance. Neither did this override or limit the power of the Captain to issue bills-of-lading at different rates of freight, or entitle the ship-owners to a lien on the goods of persons who had come under no contract with them, conferring a lien for the freight payable under the time-charter. A right to seize one person's goods for another person's debt must be clearly and distinctly conferred, before a Court of Justice could be expected to recognise it. For these reasons the Judges were of opinion the claim of the ship-owners could not be supported; the order appealed from ought to be affirmed; and they would humbly advise his Majesty to dismiss the appeal with costs.

This decision revived the Bombay Appeal Court's Decree of 2nd September 1901, about the taking of accounts, and the ascertaining of the damages. Before Sir Lawrence Jenkins, Chief Justice, and the Hon, Mr. Justice Batchelor, it was called on for a consent-decree which was moved by Mr. Padshaw for the plaintiff and consented to by Mr. Lang for the defendants, Turner and another. Terms settled by counsel, and handed over for registration in Court, included the payment by the defendants of Rs. 12,945, with interest on Rs. 12,000, which was a part of the amount, at 6 per cent. per annum, from 16th February 1899 until payment with costs taxed between party and party, from the suit to the consent-decree throughout.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., on Saturday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague Attack.	Plague Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern Fort Southern and Esplanade......	1	0	7
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	2	3	18
Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada ...	1	1	18
D Khetwady, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahalakshmi	0	0	5
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla, and 1st Nagpada ...	2	0	21
F Parel, Sewri and Sion......	1	1	7
G Mahim and Worli	0	0	5
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown...	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	1	10
Total	7	6	91
Same date last year	15	12	73

*1 Remd. to Maratha Hospital.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a. m. on yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague Attack.	Plague Deaths.	Deaths from al Causes
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade ...	0	0	6
B Mandvi, Chukla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	2	2	19
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	7	8	20
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahaluxmi	3	2	12
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagapada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagapada	0	1	22
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	2	1	4
G Mahim and Worli	0	0	6
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown...	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	1	5
Total	14	15	95
Total plague deaths to date...	277,226	229,154	
Same date last year	10	8	83

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

For health, beauty and luxury, use the "Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap," which lady Constance Howard writes is "pleasant to use and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth Lady Darothy Nevill and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning—When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, see that the name and figure head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by all Chemists, Grocers &c

A BRUTAL MURDER.

THE Hon. Mr. G. C. Whitworth, Sessions Judge of Satara, in July last, convicted Tukaram Saba of murder and sentenced him to transportation for life. An appeal by the accused was heard at the High Court on Thursday before the Hon. Mr. Justice Batty and the Hon. Mr. Justice Aston.

The accused was charged with the murder of one Joti Nana on the 5th November last. Joti was found dead early on the morning of that day. He was lying dead by his master's stacks, which it was his business to watch by night; and the body bore axe wounds on the head. There was no medical evidence in the case, the hospital assistant, who examined the body, having been transferred. The facts, however, Mr. Whitworth remarked, were clear enough. Both the accused and an alleged accomplice, named Lakshman, had disappeared. Accused was not found till the 31st May, or nearly seven months later, and Lakshman, it was stated, had not yet been found. The principal witness in the case, Aba, said he was sleeping by his stacks, and being attracted by cries, came forward and saw the accused and Lakshman striking Joti with axes. Aba was an old man; and his manner implied, though he did not clearly express it, that he was shocked and cowed down, and could only helplessly withdraw. Even in the morning, he did not appear to have gone expressly to give information, but he at once disclosed what he had seen when Joti's master, Dhondi, met and said Joti had been killed. Another witness said he saw the accused and Lakshman near the spot about midnight on the night in question; and this, taken with the fact that both of them were missing from early the next morning for several months, was, in Mr. Whitworth's opinion significant. The accused had openly declared that he would not allow Tanhu to live with Joti. Now Tanhu was Joti's wife, but had admittedly lived also with the accused; and the quarrel between the accused and Joti about her appeared to have been generally known. There was evidence to show that the accused made enquiries as to where Joti usually slept, and that he sharpened his axe the day before the murder. Further, two axes, apparently blood stained, were found, one in the accused's house, and one in his field. The accomplice had been lying in the accused's house. An attempt on the part of the accused to show that be gave himself up willingly, and that he was not caught, as alleged had completely failed. Differing from both the assessors, Mr. Whitworth found the accused guilty of murder, and sentenced him to transportation for life. Mr. Whitworth remarked he had hesitated for a long time as to the proper sentence to be passed in this case. Though Tanhu was the legal wife of Joti, she had lived a considerable time with the accused, and it was very difficult to appraise what his feeling of right or wrong in in the matter was. And atrocious as this form of midnight murder was, the act in this case seemed to Mr. Whitworth rather to have been an act of desperate revenge than one to secure the woman himself at the cost of another man's life.

Their lordships, on a consideration of all the evidence, dismissed the appeal.

POSTAL CLERK CHARGED WITH THEFT OF LETTERS.

ON Saturday morning at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. J. Sander Slaters, Inspector Favel of the Bombay Detective Police charged Ramrao Anandrao Navalker, a clerk in the Post Office with theft of 32 letters.

Mr. Velinker, pleader, defended the accused.

It appears from the evidence of one Alli Moosa that on the morning of Thursday last when he was walking along the Kalbadavi Road the accused came up to him and asked for a little pecuniary assistance saying in return he would give the witness a bundle bearing stamps and that the witness should be careful about it and should not speak of it to any one as the bundle contained something "responsible." This statement aroused the suspicion of the witness who told the whole story to Inspector Favel to whom he used to report anything suspicious. The Inspector then got a five rupee-note from the Police office, got it marked and with the witness went to Kalbadevi Road where the accused had made an appointment with him, to meet again in the evening of the same day. He met accused and the latter produced from his pocket a bundle of stamped envelopes. This the witness took in his hand and raising his hand gave a hint to the Inspector who was standing a little way off. The five-rupee-currency note was given to the accused by the witness who asked him to charge him for the bundle two or three rupees as he though it fit and return him the balance. Just as the accused was cashing the note he was arrested by the Inspector. The bundle in question turned out to be twenty-four letters from the Dead Letter Office and bore stamps of different countries. Mr. Ramrao Balkrishna officiating manager of the Dead Letter Post Office said the accused was a vernacular disposing clerk in his office. On Thursday last the accused was asked by him to assist a Parsee clerk at opening ten bags of foreign letters, and during the afternoon he was in sole charge of the work as the Parsee clerk left the office on special leave. The witness said the accused had no right to take letters out of the office.

Inspector Favel stating that the bundle sold to the first witness contained twenty four letters and other eight letters were found in the accused's house. There were several postal orders missing from the office, and it was the accused who was asked to serve postal orders. He requested his worship to grant a remand in the case to enable the police to get a clue to the missing postal orders.

The Magistrate granted the remand asked for, and the case stands adjourned.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON SATURDAY, THE 5TH OCTOBER.

SUMMARY.

Pressure changes have been somewhat irregular, showing a brisk fall at Bellary, Masulipatam, Bangalore, Mangalore, Kharwar and Mormugao, and a slight rise or fall elsewhere. The barometer is in considerable to large defect of normal over the whole country, more especially at Masulipatam where the deficiency amounts to about 1-5 of an inch.

Winds are very variable in direction and the force has been fresh at Jamnagar and generally light elsewhere.

Temperature.—The greatest variations are:—Maximum 5° to 10° in defect at Madras, Masulipatam, Hyderabad (Deccan), Sholapur, Ahmednagar, Malegaon, Akola, Amraoti, Nagpur and Veraval, and minimum 5° to 16° in excess at Hyderabad (Deccan) Bijapur, Malegaon, Akola, Khandwa Saugor, Neemuch, Ahmedabad, Deesa, Ajmere, Jaipur, Sirsa and Lahore. The highest temperature in the shade was 102° at Deesa and the lowest 65° at Bangalore.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is more or less cloudy in many places.

Rain.—Masulipatam reports 2·50" and Jacobabad Raipur, Ahmednagar, AurangabadPoona, Mangalore Calicut, Cochin, Cuddaph, Madras and Colombo light to moderate showers.

Weather.—The isobars indicate the existence of a depression whose centre lies a few miles to the north-east of Masulipatam where the wind was blowing at the rate of 30 miles an hour at 8 a. m. this morning. Winds are cyclonic round about the depression and the baric gradients are rather steep weather is hence in an unsettled condition over the greater part of the country lying to the south of latitude 22° where rain in local showers is to be expected.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS,

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 15th October 1904

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 dex. Fah.	inches	29·833
Temperature of the air	degrees	80·8
Wet Bulb Thermometer		77·3
Dew Point		76·0
Relative humidity of Air		0·855
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded - 10)		9·4
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day	degrees	85·4
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)		77·8
General-Directions of Wind.*		SSE, S.ESE,
Movement of Wind in 24 hours miles*		164
Fall of Rain		0·01
Total fall during month		0·30
" " year		33·16
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 12th Oct.,		0·00

* From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Director Government Observatory.

THE Amir of Kabul is reported to have directed his brother Sardar Nasrullah Khan to make a tour of inspection of the frontier posts in Kandahar, Herat, Turkistan, and Badakshan Provinces. Nasrulla will take an escort of Cavalry and Horse Artillery, and the young Sardar Umar Jan will accompany him. The tour of inspection will extend over several months. Other news from Kabul is that the Amir is fully resolved to have an electric power installation for all his workshops, and to provide light for his palace and the city. The difficulty is that portions of the plant required are so heavy that their conveyance to Kabul seems almost out of the question.

PUBLIC COMPANY MEETINGS.

CENTRAL INDIA SPINNING AND WEAVING Co.

The thirtieth ordinary general meeting of the share-holders of this Company was held on Saturday afternoon in Victoria Buildings, Fort, Mr D. J Tata presiding.

The report of the directors which has already been published was adopted.

The Hon. Mr. Khan Bahadur D. R. Chichgar proposed and Mr. S. B. Mody seconded and it was resolved "that the shareholders fully endorse the sentiments and views expressed by the directors in their annual report regarding the serious loss sustained by the Company by the lamented death of Mr. J. N. Tata and desire that his portrait in oils be obtained and hung as a memento in the offices of the mills at Nagpur and in the head office in Bomaby" Mr. Chichgar said he was speaking the mind of the shareholders when he said that the mills should pay their quota towards any fund that might be started to perpetuate the memory of the late Mr. Jamsetjee Tata. The shareholders present concurred with his views.

A dividend was declared for the half-year ending 30th June last on the 3,000 whole shares at the rate of Rs. 45 per share and on the 12,750 half-shares at the rate of Rs. 22-8 per share being (taken with the ad-interim dividend paid for the preceding half-year) Rs. 75 on each whole share and Rs. 37 8 on each half-share.

Messrs. F. M. Dubash and F. E. Dawar were re-elected directors, and Messrs. H. E. Dawar and M. H. Dawar were re-appointed auditors on a remuneration of Rs. 250 each.

THE AHMEDABAD ADVANCE MILLS LIMITED.

The second ordinary general meeting of the share-holders of this Company was held on Saturday afternoon in Victoria Buildings, Fort. Mr. D. J. Tata presiding.

On the motion of the Chairman the following report of the directors for the year ending 30th June last was adopted :—

The Company's mill at Ahmedabad and the ginning factory at Navsari have been working satisfactorily and have given good results in spite of adverse circumstances and particularly the high price of cotton Four new ring frames of 416 spindles each have been added to the mill machinery and they have worked satisfactorily. It has been found necessary to build additional officers' quarters at a cost of about Rs. 3,000 From the profits, a sum of Rs 283-6 8 being the rateable premium on the value of the uninsured property of the Company has been carried to the credit of the mill insurance fund account The sum calculated for the depreciation and renewal of buildings and machinery during the current year amounts to Rs. 30 595-6 0. From this amount a sum of Rs. 3,013-7-8 expended for repairs to buildings and machinery has been deducted leaving a balance of Rs. 27,581-14-4 to be carried to the credit of the Depreciation and renewal fund account. After deducting these and other sums the net profit for the year comes to Rs. 42 408-6-5. From this the Directors recommend the payment of a dividend for the year at the rate of Rs 20 per share which will amount to Rs. 30 000 The Balance of Rs. 12,403-6-5 will be carried to next year's account

It was resolved that the shareholders fully endorsed the sentiments and views expressed by the directors in their annual report regarding the serious loss sustained by the Company by the lamented death of Mr. J. N. Tata.

A dividend at the rate of Rs 20 per share was declared. Messrs H. E. Bamji and A J. Billimoria were re-elected directors and Messrs H. E Dawar and M. H. Dawar were re-appointed auditors on a remuneration of Rs. 100 each.

SOUTHERN MAHRATTA SPINNING AND WEAVING CO LD.

The twenty-third ordinary general meeting of the above named Company was held on Saturday afternoon at the registered office of the Company, at Rampart Row Fort Mr. Shamrao Vithal presiding. The following report of the directors for the year ending 30th June last was adopted :—

The earnings of the mills for the year under Report amount to Rs. 58,000-11-1, and by transferring Rs. 10,000, from the reserve dividend fund account there is a total amount available for distribution of Rs. 68,000-11-1, of which the Directors have passed Rs. 30,000 to the depreciation fund account and propose to divide the balance as under :—Rs. 35,332-8-0 as dividend at the rate of Rs. 7-8-0, per share Rs. 2,000-0-0 as bonus for the Company's employes Rs. 668-3-1 to be carried to next year's account. Notwithstanding the exceptionally good crops of cotton in the Southern Mahratta Districts and elsewhere this season, the phenomenal advance in price of American Cotton has prevented the obtaining of cheap supplies, and although yarn markets have shown a considerable rise the margin or profit has been small. The demand for labour at the numerous ginning factories has interfered with the production during the last half year. Messrs. P. Chrystal and Company, the Secretaries and Managers of the Mills from their foundation in 1882, resigned their appointment during the latter half of the year, and the confirmatory extraordinary general meeting held on the 28th May 1904 sanctioned the transfer of the agency to Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell and Company, Limited, who became secretaries and managers as from the 30th April 1904. The stocks of yarn, cotton, fuel, and stores, &c., were checked on the 30th June last by Mr. Clarke, of Messrs Forbes, Forbes, Campbell and Company, Limited, and were found in order.

A dividend at the rate of Rs. 7-8 share was declared. Mr J. P. Chrystal's appointment as a director in place of the Hon. Mr. C. H. Armstrong resigned was confirmed. Mr. E. R. Khote was re-elected a director, and Mr. C. C. Dalal and Messrs. A. F. Ferguson and Co., were-ore-appointed auditors.

THE MURDER OF CAPTAIN WARNEFORD

The following correspondence appears in the "Times" :—

Sir,—Since writing my letter of July 6 last, which appeared in your issue of August 6, concerning the failure on the part of the Aden authorities to capture the murderer of my brother-in-law, Captain Warneford, I have seen the reply given by Mr. Brodrick in the House of Commons, on July 28 last, to a question put by Sir Edward Sassoon. The material portion of the reply is as follows :—

"The murderer escaped and fled into tribal territory beyond the reach of our police. All the neighbouring sheikhs were written to and warned not to give asylum to the murderer, but he has not yet been discovered. Efforts continue to be made to secure his arrest."

Although at the time I brought the real facts to the notice of the Bombay Government at the beginning of June last, I was given to understand that no official notice could be taken of my petition. I have since received a communication from the Secretary to Government, Political Department, from which it appears that my petition was after all inquired into. The communication referred to is as follows :—

No. 4,999.—Political Department, Bombay Castle, August 11, 1904

From C. H. A. Hill, Esq. C.I.E., I. C. S., Acting Secretary to Government, Bombay.

To T. J. Strangman, Esq. Barrister-at-Law, Bombay.

Sir,—With reference to your memorial dated June 16, 1904 addressed to His Excellency the Governor in Council, I am directed to inform you that no efforts have been spared by the local authorities at Aden to secure the arrest of the murderer of Captain E. Warneford, and that endeavours are still being made to that end. I am to add that what was possible was done in the first instance, and that you should understand that Government are more concerned in the matter than any private individual can be.—I have &c.,

C. H. Hill, Acting Secretary to Government."

I should mention that my petition set out in detail the circumstances under which the murderer escaped; the notice given by General Maitland to the tribe to whose territory he fled to hand over the murderer within a month, on pain of invasion; General Maitland's failure to take any steps at the expiration of the month, although the murderer was still in the territory of the tribe in question; the troops at General Maitland's disposal wherewith he could have carried out his threat, and their disposition in the Hinterland; and lastly, the absence of any further steps to secure the capture of the murderer, save the offer of a reward of Rs. 2,000.

From what has been set out above it would appear:—

1. That the Bombay Government, after due inquiry, is not in a position to dispute the correctness of the facts set forth in my petition.

2. That the Bombay Government considers that General Maitland did all he could under the circumstances ; and.

3. That Mr. Brodrick is unaware of the real facts of the case.

If the inferences I have drawn from the facts are correct it follows that there is but little chance of any effective steps being taken to capture the murderer. Unfortunately here in India there is no such thing as public opinion. In England on the other hand, no greater force could well be imagined. My only hope is that it may be aroused in the present case which, I need hardly point out, is, quite apart from the question of prestige, one not merely affecting the realatives of the deceased, but likewise all those in the service of their country abroad and those connected with them.

T. J. STRANGMAN,

High Court, Bombay, Sept. 3.

BRITISH COTTON GROWING ASSOCIATION.

MEMORIAL TO LORD CURZON.

The following letter had been addressed to Lord Curzon by the British Cotton Growing Association:—

My Lord,—At a recent meeting of the Indian Committee of this Association, it was decided to try and make arrangements for a deputation to wait upon your Lordship to lay before you the views of this Association as to the best means of increasing the quantity and improving the quality of the Cotton grown in the Indian Empire. We very much regret that owing to the limited time which remained at your disposal it was impossible to arrange such a meeting, and we have therefore decided to place our views before you in writing, and we trust that you will give the same your most careful consideration.

We do not think it necessary to dwell at any great length on the serious importance of the shortage which has occurred in recent years in the supply of raw cotton. The very fact that it was thought necessary to draw attention in His Majesty's speech from the Throne to the efforts of this Association to relieve that shortage, must convince everyone that this is a question of the very highest national importance, affecting the welfare not only of those directly engaged in the Cotton trade, but of a very large proportion of the population of the country. Nor is it necessary for us to do more than draw your Lordship's attention to the fact that the serious losses which this country has incurred during the last two years, owing to the bulk of the Cotton Mills having to run short time, must seriously react on the prosperity of India and of the rest of the British Empire, which are so largely dependent on this country for the disposal of their products.

We would respectfully draw your Lordship's attention to the fact that the quality of cotton produced in India during recent years has undoubtedly deteriorated in quality, with the result that the cultivator receives a lower price. Very careful enquiries have been made into the question by this Association and from every source of information this fact is confirmed. As far as we can judge from the information at our disposal, the principal cause of this deterioration is the use of mixed seed and poor methods of cultivation.

We cannot impress too strongly on your Lordship's attention the very great importance of a proper supply of carefully selected seed, for this is "the most vital factor" on which successful cultivation depends. In our opinion this question of the supply of seed is of such immense importance to the prosperity of the native cultivator that we are convinced that the Government of India should not delay one moment in taking the matter into its own hands. According to reports we have received the natives are dependent for their supplies of seed for sowing on public ginneries, where apparently all sorts and varieties of cotton are mixed together and no attempt is made for keeping the better seed on one side for sowing.

We would therefore suggest that steps should be taken to establish Government Seed Farms throughout all districts where cotton is grown. On such farms continual selection of the best seed can be made year by year and so ensure a supply of the best possible seed to the native cultivators, which must result in a steady improvement in the quality of cotton produced and an increase in the amount produced per acre. The consequently higher price and larger return must naturally result in greater prosperity to the farmer.

We wish to make it perfectly clear that we do not necessarily advocate that further large attempts should be made to introduce exotic varieties. Much good will be done if careful selection is carried on with native varieties only. At the same time we would strongly recommend that further experiments should be made with American Egyptian, Brazilian and other varieties, as it is quite possible that in some parts of India, foreign varieties may prove more successful than the native ones.

This Association is informed that the methods of cultivation in India are extremely primitive and that if it were possible to induce the natives to adopt more modern methods they would reap the benefit in a larger production of higher grade cotton. There is no doubt that cotton is a plant which readily responds to high cultivation a fact which is fully recognized by the Governments of the United States and Egypt, who spend large sums on their Agricultural Department, with the objects of helping and instructing the native cultivator.

We fully recognise the great difficulty there must be in persuading the Indian cultivator to make any change in his method of cultivation, and we are convinced that the one and only body who can do anything in this matter is the Government of India. We would therefore respectfully suggest that your Lordship would cause enquiries to be made as to the methods persued by the Governments of those countries, and as to how far they are adaptable to the conditions prevalent in India. We ourselves have a high opinion of the industry and capability of the agricultural population of India, and we believe that it is possible for them to attain as good results from their farms, as is obtained by the inhabitants of Egypt and the Southern States of America from land which is in no way superior to that in India.

We are further convinced that the establishment of seed farms as suggested above would afford from an educational point of view most valuable object lessons to the natives in those districts where such farms were established. Further than that, they would afford valuable training grounds for native experts, who could afterwards act as advisers in other districts.

No doubt at the commencement these farms might be a considerable expense, but ultimately they would be more or less self supporting, as the cotton produced on them should cover the cost of cultivation and supervision.

We would also recommend for your Lordship's careful consideration the establishment of a special Agricultural Department devoted solely to cotton, and skilled experts should be engaged who are thoroughly acquainted with all the details of cultivation and the best modern systems pursued in the United States and Egypt, where cotton is cultivated on the most scientific methods. We would suggest that in addition to the Central Institution, there should be an efficient staff in each province whose whole time should be given to cotton growing. Their duties should be to supervise and assist as far as possible in regard to the following matters :—

(1). Selection of seed. (2). The methods of cultivation, including the use of manures and fertilisers. The ginning and grading of cotton, taking special care that different varieties of cotton are ginned and baled separately and not mixed together as at present. There is no doubt that success in cotton growing in the abovementioned countries is not due to superiority of soil and climate but to the superior supervision given by the Agricultural Departments.

We would also suggest for your Lordship's consideration the possibility of some form of financial assistance to the native cultivators on the security of their crops, as in Egypt and the United States, and as in the case with Indigo and Tea planters in India, so as to ensure that a reasonable interest is charged and that better profits accrue to the farmers than hitherto. Were the same facilities provided in India as are in Egypt, and the United States we are convinced that greater quantities and better cotton can be produced in India than is the case at present. Variable has the climatic conditions are in India they are at any rate no worse than those prevailing in the United States, where an early frost may cut down the crop by half a million or a million bales.

We would also recommend that a proper survey should be made of the varieties now existent in India with a view to the selection of that most suited to each particular district. It would also be advisable to collect and supply full statistics as to the area planted, more completely and correctly than is done at present. Further it would be of great advantage if reports embracing all provinces, were issued monthly as to the condition of the crop, as is done by the United States Agricultural Department.

No doubt the adoption of these suggestions must entail considerable outlay, but we have no hesitation in recommending them for your Lordship's consideration, as the result attained will fully justify the expense. We would point out that should the adoption of these suggestions result in an improvement of quality of only 10 per cent, (apart from the probability of an increased quantity being produced from the same acreage as is now under cultivation), the native cultivators will be to that extent more prosperous, and their increased prosperity will not only benefit India, but will react throughout every part of the British Empire which is commercially interested in our Eastern possessions.

We must also draw your Lordship's attention to the fact that the conditions are entirely different from those prevalent during the cotton famine of 40 years ago, and that the present shortage is a permanent one as apparently the limit of production in the United States has been reached and we cannot hope for any large immediate increase in supplies from North America. Further, that country with its rapidly increasing popoulation will each year require more and more cotton for its own needs. Other countries are also requiring more cotton and there is little doubt that the demand has already overtaken the supply of raw material. It is therefore absolutely necessary that further sources of supply should be opened up with as little delay as possible, and we believe that relief from the present scarcity can be more immediately obtained in India than in any other part of the world. We are quite convinced that India with its one hundred and ninety million agriculturists and its vast variety of soil and climate, has a great opportunity of reaping an enormous advantage in cultivating cotton, and disposing of the same at the high prices which will probably be maintained for many years to come, in fact until supply has once more overtaken demand. The labour, land, transit and other facilities seem to be all present, and it only requires a good strong guiding hand initiated and maintained by Government.

As an instance of what can be done we beg to inform your Lordship that in the first eight months of this year. Lancashire spinners have used 102,000 bales of East India Cotton as compared with 8,000 bales during the corresponding period in the year 1900. Nor was this due to the fact that Lancashire was unable to find any other cotton suitable for her needs, but it was because the Surtee Broach produced this year has been the best cotton of that class grown for many years, and has proved most suitable for mixing with American cotton.

As a good deal of misunderstanding is prevalent as to the use Lancashire can make of India Cotton, we must impress on your Lordship the fact that if the quality of cotton produced in India is brought back to the old standard, it would find a ready market in this country. It is quite a mistake to imagine that the machinery in this country is not adapted to spinning Indian Cotton. The bulk of cotton used in Lancashire does not exceed 1 inch to 1 1-8 inch in length of staple, and there is little doubt that, provided proper methods are adopted, India could produce large quantities of such cotton, so that her farmers would have the markets of the world open to them, instead of being largely confined as they are now to those countries which use only a very short staple cotton.

We are aware that some misunderstanding has arisen in certain quarters as to our motive in endeavouring to improve the quality of cotton grown in India. We must state quite clearly that we have no wish to deprive the Indian, German, or Japanese, Spinner of his cotton. If there were a large increase in India's production and if that large increase not one bale was of suitable quality for use in this country, we should still benefit by it, as it would relieve the demand on other and better cottons to our advantage. Our object is to encourage the growth of cotton wherever possible; the ultimate destination of the cotton grown will depend on the price that the buyer can afford to pay for it. If the German or Indian Spinner can afford to pay more than the Lancashire Spinner, the cotton will go to them. If the Lancashire Spinner can afford to pay the higher price the cotton will come to him. The German, Japanese or Indian Spinner is just as much interested in the question of larger supplies as the Lancashire and American Spinner. If there is any shortage in supply all must suffer alike, nor does proximity to the Cotton Fields give any permanent advantage, as is proved by the fact that the Mills in the Southern States of America have suffered most severely during the last twelve months. The one fact that we would impress on your Lordship is that if the native cultivator by improving the quality of his cotton can thereby render the same of usable quality for the Lancashire Spinner, he will certainly command a larger market than he does at present and obtain a higher price. This question of cotton supply is an international one and must be looked at from a broad point of view, and as a matter of fact the Lancashire Spinner is indifferent where the increased supply comes from or goes to, so long as there is enough cotton grown to enable the Mills of the World to be fully employed. At the same time he would prefer that the British Colonies and Dependencies should participate in the profits which are ensured to cotton cultivators for many years to come.

We can assure your Lordship that the objects of this Association are absolutely unselfish and broad-minded, which is proved by the fact that we are laying out vast sums and are prepared to do so without taking any profits to ourselves for seven years; as is stipulated in the Royal Charter, which His Majesty the King has graciously granted us. If the Government of India will meet us in the matter, and are prepared to take up the question actively and to co-operate with us, then the same help we are extending to East and West Africa, to the West Indies and elsewhere, will be willingly given by us to India with far more prospects of immediate success than we can possibly hope for from any other part of the British Empire.

We therefore most respectfully submit the above for your Lordship's most careful consideration, and we are convinced that should your Lordship see your way to adopt our suggestions it will result in a large increase in the prosperity not only of India and Lancashire but of every part of the British Empire, and will also benefit the cotton trade of the whole world.—I have, &c.,

(Signed) J. Arthur Hutton, Vice-Chairman.

THE "LONDON GAZETTE."

WAR OFFICE, sept 27.

1st Life Guards—Capt the Hon G V A Monckton-Arundell, from Nottinghamshire Imperial Yeomanry (Sherwood Rangers), to be second lieutenant, in succession to Lieut. the Hon F E Guest, promoted.

9th (Queen's Royal) Lancers—Getleman Cadet O E Vesey; from the Royal Military College, to be second lieutenant.

12th (Prince of Wales's Royal) Lancers—Second Lieut J S M A H Lyne-Evans resigns his commission.

13th Hussars—Ridingmr. and Honorary Lieut R MacWalter is placed on retired pay; Ridingmr. and Honorary Lieut H H de Pentheny-O'Kelly, from 18th (Princess of Wales's) Hussars to be ridingmaster, vice Honorary Lieut R MacWalter.

17th (Duke of Cambridge's Own) Lancers—Capt E G Thompson is seconded for service as an adjutant of Imperial Yeomanry.

18th (Princess of Walles's) Hussars—Capt J L Wood, D S O, resigns his commission.

ROYAL REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY.

Royal Horse and Royal Field Art—Supernumerary Capt L L Parker to be captain, vice H C Sheppard; Lieut W K E Jameson is seconded for service as an adjutant of Militia Art; Capt H C Sheppard to be adjutant, vice Capt L L Parker, whose tenure of that appointment has expired.

Royal Garrison Art.—Brevet Col. M. O. Hopkins, on completion of five years' service as a regimental lieutenant-colonel, is placed on retired pay; Capt. M. R. Palmer to be major, vice N. W. H. Du Boulay, appointed to the Staff; Capt. B. R. R. Rambaut is seconded for service as an adjutant of Volunteer Art; Lieut. D. A. Hosford, from half-pay, to be lieutenant, vice A. R. E. Mason, appointed to the Indian Army; Lieut. D A Hosford is placed on temporary half-pay, on account of ill-health; Second Lieut A Izat resigns his commission.

LINE BATTALIONS.

The Prince of Wales's Own (West Yorkshire Regt.)—Major H A Vowell is placed on retired pay.

The King's Own Scottish Borderers—Capt D R Sladen D O, is seconded for service as an adjutant of Volunteers.

The Cameronians (Scottish Rifles)—Supernumerary Capt J H Dutton to be captain, vice Brevet Major G T C Carter Campbell, seconded.

The Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers—Capt T E Clarke from half-pay, to be captain supernumerary to establishment, with precedence next below Brevet Major W E Hessey.

The Duke of Cornwall's Light Inf.—Capt H D Goldsmith is seconded for service with the Egyptian Army.

The Essex Regt—Second Lieut H Bennett is seconded for service with the Indian Army.

The Gordon Highlanders—Capt J R E Stansfeld, DSO, is seconded for service as an adjutant of Volunteers.

Princess Louise's (Argylland Sutherland Highlanders)—Second Lieut A A L Campbell, from half-pay to be second lieutenant supernumerary to establishment, with precedence next below L St C Cheape.

THE ARMY SERVICE CORPS.

Lieut C F Allepne is seconded for service under the Colonial Office.

ROYAL ARMY MEDICAL CORPS

Lieut.-Col E M Wilson, C B, C M G, D S O. retires on retired pay. The undermentioned lieutenant to be captains:—A W A Irwin, C G Thomson, Qrmr. and Honorary Major D J Gilliman is placed on retered pay.

SCHOOL OF GUNNERY.

Major G. H. W. Nicholson, R.A., to be an instructor, School for Horse and Field Artillery, vice Major E. S. E. W. Eardly-Russel, R.A., who has vacated that appointment.

ORDNANCE FACTORIES.

Capt. C. J. D. Freeth. R.A., from an officer in charge of Danger Buildings to be second assistant superintendent, Royal Laboratory.

INDIAN ARMY.

Major-Gen. G. C Hogg. C.B., Bombay Cav., is transferred to the Unemployed Supernumerary List.

ARMY CHAPLAINS' DEPARTMENT.

The Rev. H. A. Darnell, chaplain to the forces first class, is placed on retired pay.

BREVET.

Lieut. Col. C. McG. Bate, R.E. to be colonel.

MEMORANDA.

Col M W Saunders,on vacating the appointment of assistant adjutant-general for Royal Art, India is placed on half-pay; Lieut-Col and Brevet Col G G Monck-Mason, half-pay, retires on retired pay; Lieut E A Strickland, the West India Regt, to be assistant adjutant and quartermaster, West African Regt, vice Second Lieut (local Lieut) W H Cooke, appointed adjutant; Qrmr. and Honorary Capt D J Gilliman, Royal Army Medical Corps, is granted honorary rank of Major; Ridingmr. and on Honorary Lieut R MacWalter, late 13th Hussars, is granted the honorary rank of captain.

RESERVE OF OFFICERS.

C A Bettington, gentleman, late lieutenant, Royal Field Art, to be lieutenant; Capt H W Haughton, D S O, resigns his commission.

RETIRED PAY.

Qrmr and Honorary Major J E Edmodson to be honorary lieutenant-colonel.

THE SITUATION IN EUROPE.

GERMANY AND ITALY.

The German Imperial Chancellor, Count von Bulow, who is at Homburg, on Sept. 27 received a visit from the Italian Minister President, Signor Giolitti who arrived there that morning There appears to be a general inclination to attack some inportance to the Italian Premier's visit, although, says the Berlin correspondent of the "Times," it is admitted that at present there are no questions of actual interest outstanding between Germany and Italy. It is noted that before leaving Italy Signor Giolitti was received by King Victor Emmanuel.

The "Berliner Neueste Nachrichten" thinks that at the present juncture of the world's affairs the visit is not without significance, as showing that Italy's adherence to the Triple Alliance is not impaired by "other feelings and relationships.

The visit of the Italian Premier to the German Imperial Chancellor has provoked much speculation and comment in the German and Austrian Press, the Berlin correspondent of the 'Times' states. Among the objects of the journey are mentioned a project for Italian mediation between Russia and Japan, the discussion of the Macedonian situation, and a desire on the part of Italy to raise in the German market a loan for the purchase of the railways by the State.

RUSSIA AND GERMANY.

The 'North German Gazette' returns, in its survey of the week to the articles and the correspondence which have appeared in the "Times" on the subject of Russo-German relations, and discusses them at some length. After some congratulatory observations upon the 25th anniversary of the conclusion of the German alliance with Austria, the Berlin semi-official organ expresses its opinion that the spirit of peace embodied in the Central European Alliance and in German policy since the war of 1870 is unhappily, not so widely diffused as might be desired in the interest of the nation. It then proceeds to quote and, apparently, to endorse the following passage from a "communique" to the "SuddeutscheReichscorrespondenz," the reputed organ of Count von Bulow, which, it finds, has settled the business of (abgefertigt) the "Times."

After the "Times" had nowhere in foreign countries found any acceptance for the impression which it had "per nefas" created—that at Norderney, besides, the commercial treaty, political questions had also been arranged between the German Imperial Chancellor and the Russian Minister, M. Witte—and after it had indeed been contradicted in English quarters competent to form a judgment, it resorted to the subterfuge of saying that M. Witte had only made commercial concessions to Germany by command from St. Petersburg in consequence of a secret political agreement based upon direct negotiations between the Emperors William and Nicholas. To this fresh artifice (Finte) the German answer can only be as before :—It is not true. There were no negotiations, either of a political or of a commercial character, conducted between the monarchs, nor were any such negotiations conducted by means of private correspondence between them.

The last occasion on which the two Sovereigns conversed with each other was last autumn during the days of Wiesbaden and Wolfsgarten. On that occasion, it is true, the then situation East Asia was touched upon in their intercourse, but it was merely touched upon in casual conversation over a game of billiards. ("Dabei ist zwischen ihnen allerdings auch die damalige Lage in Ostasien gestreift worden, aber auch nur gestreift in zwanglosen Bemerkungen bei einer Partei Billiard.") There were then no actual circumstances and there are now none in which German assistance could have been asked by the Emperor Nicholas or offered by the Emperor William. The attitude of friendly calm (freundlich ruhige Haltung") which is observed by Germany towards her Eastern neighbour is in consonance with the interests of our policy and at the same time it subserves the peace of the world That attitude is entirely compatible with the scrupulously exact fulfilment of our duties of neutrality towards Japan as a Power with which we are likewise on friendly terms—indeed, it is more compatible than is the eager wooing of Russia's favour in certain London Press circles with a view to political bargains (Geschafte) in Asia.

No doubt the effect of this attitude of Germany is to destroy a legend which for decades has been propagated from so many sources—the legend that the policy of Berlin has only been awaiting a time when Russian should be weakened in order to resort to inconvenient, unfriendly, or aggressive measures against the empire of the Tzar. That this course has not been adopted and will not be adopted is realised by even the most inveterate agitators (Hetzer), whether their quarters be in England or elsewhere

The "Suddeutsche Reichscorrespondenz" concludes as follows :—

Whether other Powers have to the same extent withstood the temptation to turn Russia's difficulties to account for their own benefit is a question which does not concern us. Perhaps, indeed, it is not a question at all. We can with perfect complacency leave the verdict on this point to our Russian friends—nay, even to our old Panslavist adversaries.

THE CONTINENTAL COMMERCIAL TREATIES.

The Vienna correspondent of the "Times" wrote on September 23 :—

The labourious negotiations for the new Austro-Italian commercial treaty were concluded in substance by the signing in Rome yesterday of a provisional arrangement, which is to cover the period between Oct. 1 next and Dec 31, 1905, when the new treaty proper will come into force. The draft text of the new treaty was also executed. Count Lützow is understood to have signed the provisional arrangement on behalf of Austria-Hungary, while the technical negotiators signed the draft of the definite treaty.

As previously mentioned the principal features of the new commercial treaty are the abandonment by Austria-Hungary of the proposed high duties upon olive oil and Italian winter fruits, while Italy has abandoned the suggested duty on Austro-Hungarian planks and timber, and has introduced only a duty of some 25 frs. per head upon imported horses. Weightier than any detail is, however, the fact that the treaty has been renewed, and that Austria-Hungary has brought safely into port one at least of the outstanding commercial agreements.

Meanwhile the Hungarian Parliament will have to decide whether it is prepared to abandon until the beginning of 1917 all idea of creating a separate Hungarian Customs territory. Before this question can be settled the negotiations with Switzerland, Russia, and Germany will have been pushed forward if not completed. The present Austro-Swiss treaty is already denounced and Agrarian influences are at work in Germany to compel Count von Bulow to denounce the Austro-German treaty without delay. The Austro-Hungarian Government is therefore likely to be confronted with a series of difficult negotiations during which important decisions for the commercial future of the monarchy will have to be taken under considerable economic and probably also political pressure.

THE SERVIAN CORONATION.

Writing from Belgrade on Sept. 23, the correspondent of the "Times" says :—

The political consequences of King Peter's coronation will hardly be important. The solemn ceremony and the sight of the King arrayed in the regalia has doubtless impressed the peasant spectators, and may in some degree help to confirm his authority. but the approaching celebration at the ancient monastery of Zitcha, where his Majesty will be anointed, will probably have a greater effect on the bulk of the people. It can hardly be said that as yet King Peter has acquired any great popularity and his reception by the peasants during his recent tour was not particularly enthusiastic. The best feature in his position is the absence of any serious rival. The peasants will probably remain loyal, provided that their demand for a remission of taxation can be complied with. But this depends in some degree on the success of the proposed loan of 25,000,000 frs. (£1,000,000.) which has not yet obtained acceptance in Paris and Berlin, while the financial outlook is not brightened by an unfavourable harvest. It is not easy to gauge the sentiment of the army. The regicide officers are still supreme, and it would appear that the agitation directed against them, which took shape in the conspiracy of June last year, is by no means extinct. Meanwhile the Gruitch Cabinet, which has been a prey to internal dissensions for some time past, seems on the point of expiring.

THE MACEDONIAN GENDARMERIE.

The "Politische Corresponenz" announces the dismissal of Muhliss Pasha from his post as commandant of the gendarmerie at Salonica in consequence of the complaints lodged against him by General De Giorgis and the Russian adjoint, Col. Schostak. Muhliss Pasha had so persistently obstructed the work of reform, says the Vienna correspondent of the "Times," that his removal became indispensable. Banishment was originally contemplated but the inspector-general, Hilmi Pasha, suceeded in having the punishment commuted to dismissal and an appointment to a nominal post at Damascus. His successor at Salonica will probably be the present commander of the gendarmerie at Scutari in Albania.

Reouf Pasha, formerly Vali of Erzeroum and Van, has been appointed Vali of Salonica in succession to Hassan Fehmi Pasha, who has been made a Councillor of State.

The Austro-Hungarian and Russian Embassies at Constantinople have called the attention of the Porte to the impending arrival of 12 additional Austrian and Russian officers and 22 non-commissioned officers for the Macedonian gendarmerie, at the same time requesting the Ottoman Government to have service agreements prepared for these men.

THE THIBET MISSION.

RUSSIA AND THE TREATY.

The St. Petersburg correspondent of the "Petit Parisien" sends the following telegram concerning Russia's alleged protest against the Treaty of Lhassa :—

She (Russia) refuses to recognise the Convention of Lhassa on the ground that it constitutes "de facto" an act of protectorate. She recalls the Convention of 1903, whereby England announced that she would be obliged to intervene in the Thibetan Question and gave a formal assurance that she would respect the sovereignty of China, that she would not establish a protectorate, that she would not annex Thibetan territory, and would not appoint a British Resident at Lhassa. The Russian protest as not yet been addressed by the Czar's Government to the British Ambassador in St. Petersburg or sent to the Russian Ambassador in London, but it has already been communicated to China by the Russian Minister in Pekin, as China has sovereign rights which have been ignored and for which she is called upon to enforce respect.

A person whom the correspondent describes as an eminent diplomatist told him that England might have proceeded quite differently if Russia have not been engaged in war with Japan, but whatever happened Russia would see that China's sovereignty was respected. He was fully persuaded that the question would be amicably settled, but Russian interests in the Far East required that China should be left intact. The integrity of China being, however, infringed by the treaty of Lhassa, Russia could not accept it.

The "Petit Parisien" has ascertained on French official authority that it is probably an exaggeration to talk of a protest on the part of the Cabinet of St. Petersburg. Russia not being inclined at the present moment to raise new litigious questions. She is likely to take her stand on existing engagements, and if there should be any differences of opinion they could be easily solved by comparing the text of those engagements with the treaty of Lhassa.

M. Etienne deals briefly with the question in the "Depeche Coloniale." He points out that it is altogether in harmony with British Colonial methods that after military operations, whatever the difficulty and cost may have been, only the moral effect is allowed to remain, without an attempt to maintain an occupation more onerous than advantageous. That was the course followed by the English in their Abyssinian and Ashanti campaigns. It is all the more necessary in Thibet. M. Etienne thinks it is difficult to appreciate the treaty signed at Lhassa as its precise tenor is not yet known. But what is least known is the amount of authority among the Buddhist faithful possessed by those who signed the agreement with England. The Dalai Lama, who counts so many faithful followers in British India, China and the whole of Asia, "avoided the honour of meeting the British plenipotentiary." The treaty was signed in his palace, but the Dalai Lama himself took refuge in a Mongolian convent. M. Etienne asks whether this flight will have as a consequence the opening of the Dalai Lama's succession, to the profit of a rival who is said to be quite ready to take it over and to be under British influence? Or are the Thibetans simply waiting till Col. Younghusband has descended the slopes of the Himalayas again to find a means of recalling the fugitive and paying new homage to the intangible Lama who refused to submit to foreign contact? If this latter hypothesis were to turn out correct, the profit which would be reaped by England from the severe campaign which Genral Macdonald has just carried through successfully would, according to M. Etienne, be most problematical.

M. Alcide Ebray, of the "Debats," does not consider that there is any good foundation for the attacks made by the Russian Press on the policy which led to the Thibetan expedition. He points out that the provisions of the treaty come under two heads: those relating to the regulation of trade between Thibet and India, and those which deal with the political situation of Thibet. Russia, he says, cannot find much to object to in the commercial clauses. With regard to the stipulations that, without the consent of England, no Thibetan territory can be sold or leased to any foreign Power, and that no foreign Power can be authorised to concern itself with the administration or government of Thibet, &c., M. Ebray contends that their apparent object is to prevent Thibet falling under the protectorate of another Power, rather than becoming subject to the Protectorate of England. That impression is confirmed by the recognition of the Suzerainty of China, and by the fact that the English are to only occupy the Chumbi Valley temporarily until the Thibetans have established the markets stipulated for in the Treaty, and have paid the indemnity. In M. Ebray's opinion, the protests which are beginning to be raised by the Russian Press are either premature or too emphatic. They are, he says, premature, because the exact text of the Treaty is not known; and if the Russian Government has communicated with the British Cabinet on the subject, it cannot, he thinks, have done more than ask for enlightenment with regard to the real contents of the Treaty. Moreover, he points out, competent authorities on everything connected with this part of Asia have expressed the opinion that, owing to the geographical configurations of the country, Thibet is separated from the Russian sphere of interest by insurmountable natural obstacles.

"A distinguished diplomatist" has informed the St. Petersburg correspondent of the Petit Parisien" that Count Benckendorff received instructions yesterday to enter a protest in due form against the British treaty with Thibet. The correspondent adds however, that before officially communicating the protest of the Russian Government, Count Benckendorff will see Lord Lansdowne and report to his own Government. He hazards the opinion that England will probably accede to Russia's objections as China her self has done, by refusing to ratify the treaty.

The distinguished diplomatist in question further observed that the matter did not involve a casus belli and that Russia was sure England would recognise the justice of her claims. Russia could not accept those clauses of the treaty which were tantamount to a declaration of a protectorate. Russian interests in Thibet were immense, as there were a large number of Russians belonging to the Buddhist religion, and it was beyond dispute that a considerable influence was exercised upon them by the Dalai Lama He then recalled the engagements entered into by England in September last year and also in May, July, and August of the present year. In conclusion, the informant of the French correspondent remarked that the treaty, which had only been signed conditionally and "ad referendum" must be modified in order to be divested of the appearance of an act of protectorate. "You may say," he added, "that the Russiane Government is very firmly resolved to maintain its rights."

A "Reuter" telegram of September 27 from St. Petersburg says :—

The Anglo-Tibetan Treaty has been engaging the attention of the Russian Government, but the statement made by French correspondents that a protest is being prepared is speculative to the highest degree It is understood, however, that Count Benckendorff, the Russian Ambassador in London has made friendly representations to the British Government regarding the alleged discrepancy between the draft treaty and British assurances relative to Thibet In this connection it is assumed that the British could no thave entered into any unconditional undertaking, and that the terms of the treaty would as a matter of course, depend on the attitude of the Tibetans themselves.

In an article on the treaty the "Fremdenblatt" suggests that the apprehensions of the Chinese are probably caused by their interpreting the terms as including China among the foreign Powers, which are to be prevented from assisting the Thibetans in administering their country. The Foreign Office organ goes on to say :—

It is true that the Chinese Government up to the present has cared very little about the administration of Thibet, and even the protection she nominally extended over the country had been reduced to a mere nothing, or the British expedition would not have been possible. Still, to see oneself excluded from one's own vassal State must make a painful impression, and China will not be quite satisfied until she is assured that her right to move freely in Thibet, without having to ask someone's permission, is not impaired. More important still is the fact that the deposed Dalai Lamas with his Russo-Buriat friend, have escaped to Russian territory, and that wandering Lams are exciting the people of Mongolia against England, promising that a Buddhist empire, comprising not only Thibet and Mongolia but other territories as well, shall be formed independent alike of China and England. The English will either have to repeat their expedition next year, and then remain permanently in the country, or they must give up what has been so easily achieved. All this will depend chiefly, if not entirely, on the final result of the war in Manchura.

The "New York Tribune" is of opinion that in any case Russia is in a worse position than any other Power to protest against the Thibetan Treaty, which it regards as a reaffirmation of the British Treaty of 14 years ago, which the Lamas repudiated at Russia's instigation. Russia, which sought to impose upon China a treaty giving her a monopoly of the foreign relations with the northern half of the Chinese Empire, cannot object to England seeking similar relations with Thibet on a scale so much smaller. The "Tribune," however, does not look upon consistency as a controlling factor in Oriental diplomacy, since China responds erratically to other influences.

The "Rus," referring to the treaty, says that it constitutes an undeniable success, which will reverberate throughout Asia.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAN MAIL OF 30TH SEPTEMBER.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Arabia, Captain T. Leigh, R. N. R., arrived in harbour on Saturday morning with the English Mail of the 30th Sept. She brought the following passengers :—

From London.

Abbott Genl and Mrs
Abid Mr and Mrs A
Andoe Mr
Armstrong Mis
Banister Mr
Beadon Mrs G G
Becker Rev and Mrs
Bell Miss
Byarkreger Mrs
Bond Miss
Butcher Miss
Byrdie Mrs and infant
Caleb Prof and Mrs
Campbell Mrs M and infant
Charters Miss
Chitty Capt and Mrs
Christian Miss
Cleveland Mr
Cook Miss A
Cumper Mr C H
Dalton Miss
DeCarteret Mr and Mrs
DeLantons Mr
Dharamsey Mr E
Drayton Mr
Dundaz Mr R
Escourt Mr and Mrs E A and infant
Ekins Mr G W
Evans Miss A
Farrar Mr B
Ferard Mrs H and infant
Fido Miss
Fisher Miss J
Foot Mr
Foot Miss
Forrester Mr
Fotheringham Mr
Franks Miss
Gayer Mrs W A
Gow Mr
Hand Mr and Mrs
Hallett Mr Mrs and infant
Hardie Mrs
Heywood Mr
Holmes E Burville and Mrs
Houle Mrs
Imber Mr
Jack Miss E
Johns Miss
Kimber Mr Mrs Miss and child
Lacon Miss
Lawrie Miss
Logie Mr
Lovel Miss J
Lowther Mr
Lyall Rev and Mrs J
Macdonald Mrs
Mackenzie Mis
Mackinnon Lt
Mackinnon Miss
Mackay Miss
Maxwell 2 Misses
McPherson Mrs
Miller Lt A
Money Mrs and child
Morton Miss B
Murdock Mr W
Nickerson Miss
Nixon Mr
Odell Ker Mr W
Olive Miss
Pagan Mr
Payne Capt
Pearson Miss
Pinhey Mrs and infant
Pepper Miss
Pierpoint Mr and Mrs A E
Pinney Capt and Mrs infant child
Roden Sergt Maj G S
Russell Mr C F
Sayers Mr
Sharp Major and Mrs
Shew Mr Mrs H and 3 childn
Siddell Mr Mrs and 2 infants
Simpson Mrs W
Smythe Mrs H
Sparkes Mrs
Spence Mr A
Spence Mrs
Steen Mr
Thomas Capt and Mrs
Towning Miss
Tree Mrs P H and Miss V
Whitfield Miss
Wilkinson Miss
Will Mr
Younghusband Mrs

From Marseilles.

Agawalla Mr M L
Anderson Mr G L
Annan Mr D
Armitage Lt C C
Baldock Major
Bamber Mrs H K
Barrett Lt and Mrs F W
Batty Mrs
Beatson Lt Col
Beaver Col P K L
Beresford Mr W M
Beresford Mrs
Bienber Mr C
Blythe Lt Col F A
Boult Miss E B
Bowman Rev A H
Bround Mr
Butler Mr
Brown Mr P
Brown Major S D
Burt Major
Burt Mrs
Busch Mr H F
Cadell Mr J G
Calvert Mrs
Cartwright Major C M
Caulfield Major G
Clark Sir W Y and Lady
Clark Rev and Mrs A H
Clemente Mr and Mrs E
Cox Major W
Cox Mr J
Cox Capt
Cox Mrs
Crichton Waller Mr and Mrs
Dale Mr A S
Davis Mrs J S C
DeMellow Mrs
Denn Mr and Mrs A R D
Douglas Major and Mrs W
Dowden Col Mrs and Miss
Dugnid Mr A T
Dyas Mrs J R
Edgerley Mr S W
Elliot Lady
Fenton Mr T F
French Hon Mrs R
Finley Lt Col G F M
Fowle Mrs E B
Glazebrook Mr and Mrs N S
Goodwin Mr and Mrs A E
Grant Capt and Mrs J H
Grant Mr and Mrs N and child
Grant Capt W O
Greenhill Mr and Mrs G F
Hodd Mr H H
Hardwick Mr P E
Harding Mr C
Harriott Mr and Mrs G M
Hassan Mr A
Hiobert Mr and Mrs J H
Henderson Capt and Mrs G
Holderness Mr and Mrs
Hening Mr A S
Henshaw Lt Col
Hunter Capt and Mrs T
Hussey Major A H
Huddleston Mrs W
Hambro Capt P
Hearsey Mr L D
Isabella Sister
Ireland Mr D F
Johnstone Mr and Mrs D C
Johns Mr and Mrs G A 2 children
Knowles Capt G
Knight Mr A G
Lace Mr J H
Lahore Bishop of
Lane Mr Gay
Lawrence Mr R
Lehmann Dr A
Longden Capt and Mrs A B
Lyle Mr G H
Mackinnon Mr and Mrs P W and 2 children
Manson Lt Col and Miss
Marshall Col R S
Marshall Mrs J A
Moule Major and Mrs
McArthur Major and Mrs C G E
Menzies Rev and Mrs and child
Morgan Mr P G
Moore Major and Mrs and child
Morgan Mr R S
Moreland Mr J
Mullaby Col
Myine Rev C H
Newman Miss
Nevil Mrs H S
Nicholls Miss F
Ogilvey Mr and Mrs A
O'Grady Mr W G
Orpen Mrs H S
Phillips Col and Mrs W E
Parsons Lt W F
Paterson Rev and Mrs
Powell Mr
Rattigan Mr and Mrs H A B
Reid Hon Mr Justice
Robson Mr and Mrs S A 2 Misses
Robertson Mrs and 2 children
Row Mr Rania
Russell Mrs
Rotaney Miss
Saville Mr and Mrs L H
Saxe Miss A
Scott Mr Ross
Scott Mr W H
Scudamore Major A C
Sharp Mr H
Shepherd Mr J
Stanley Hon O H
Smith Mr B N B
Smith Major and Mrs G B
Smith Mr Thos
Stratton Major and Mrs and 2 infants
Subrahman Ayar Mr and Mrs
Swann Col J C and Mrs
Taylor Mr
Vaughan Capt R R
Walmsley Mr and Mrs
Watson Mr H D
Watson 2 Misses
Webb Capt and Mrs A E and child
Wells Mr W F
Willcocks Lady
Williamson Mr G
Wintle Mrs and infant
Wood Mr G A
Wood Mr F B S
Wood Mrs
Wyatt Capt L J
Young Mrs

From Brindisi.

Ganny Mr Y A
Hambore Capt
Hutchinson Lt G
Leventhorpe Mr J B
Padday Mr A C
Tidswell Lt C R

From Port Said

Kulka Mr F.
Salt Mr H G
Withell Mr W

For Karachi.

Moore Mrs H A and 2 infts
Rouse Mr F
Mead Mr T
Waghorn Mrs
Hawkes Mr F R
Boyes Mrs W J
Norreys Major and Mrs
Moncrieff Mr O L M
Freeland Mrs
Grey Mrs and 2 Misses
Emanuel Mr and Mrs E
Pearson Mr H
Sykes Miss H M
Adair Mr W F
Pearson Mrs
Laski Mr N

For Rangoon,—Pennell Mr C S

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE—September 30.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN LONDON.

Major H Fox-Strangways B
Mr U S Naylor B
Mr A B Larkins B
Mr A L H Palmer B
Mr C Adams-Williams B
Mr F A Nichols B
Major P C Gabbett IMS M
Mr A L Vibert M Cov
Major R C Lye, 23 Sikhs
Capt F L Blenkinsop IMS
Lieut E D Galbraith 84 Punj
Lieut H St J Sime 4 GR

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

Lieut-Col T Grainger IMS B 16 days' furl
Capt W A S Kincaid B 1 mo MC
Sir C L Tupper KCIE CSI B Cov 3 days' furl
Mr T C Edwards B Cov 2 mo furl
Mr A W Michie B 2 days' extraordinary leave
Mr R W Roberts B 1 year's furl
Mr F J Baker B 2 mo furl
Mr W A E Hanby B 1 week's furl
Mr J Pope B 1 day's furl
Mr T Butler B 3 mo furl
Mr J G Burn M Cov 2 mo furl
Mr F J A Hill Bo 3 mo extraordinary leave commuted into leave on MC
Mr H G Skeen Bo 2 mo MC
Col W R Yeilding CIE DSO IA 2 week's MC
Major F H Oldfield RE 1 mo
Major E C Thwaytes I A 2 weeks

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

Lieut-Col T Grainger IMS B
Major D J C Macnabb B
Major E A W Hall IMS B
Capt F O N Well IMS B
Mr T G Walker CSI B Cov
Mr H S Forrest B Cov
Mr P U Allen B Cov
Mr L Birley B Cov
Mr C H Bompas B Cov
Mr E P Broadway B
Mr G W Dawson B
Mr B O Coventry B
Mr H R Walton B
Mr F W Schonemann B
Mr A W Michie B
Mr G G Wright B
Mr J Van S Pope B
Mr P T R Kellner B
Mr C H Browning B
Mr K M Kirkhope B
Mr R Clare B
Mr J M A Despeissis B
Mr H W Evans B
Lieut-Col W B Browning CIE IMS M
Mr J C Molony M Cov
Mr R W Murphy Bo
Major-Gen C H Des Voeux IA
Col Sir S S Jacob KCIE
Lieut-Col G W Mitchell 102 Grenadiers
Lieut-Col G H J Moore 9th Bhopal I
Lieut-Col W Quentin 104 I
Lieut-Col W St J Richardson Military Accounts Dept
Major R E Cheyne 8th Cav
Major G S Broome deputy-assistant adjutant-general Bo
Major P Hehir IMS
Major F L Moore 3 Skinner's Horse
Major A W Newbold 67 Punj
Major R W Nicholson STC
Major W H Savage 1-2 GR
Major O B S F Shore D SO 18 Lrs
Major A J H Vanrenen 8 Lrs
Capt C K Anderson 18 Rajpoots
Capt G H Badcock ARD
Capt A S Begbie 16 Rajpoots
Capt J R Brown 33 Sikhs
Capt K B Cotter RA
Capt T S Cox 16 Cav
Capt H L D Fordyce STC
Capt J Hodgkinson 5 Cav
Capt T L Leeds 59 Sind LI
Capt R G Macpherson 41 Dogras
Capt C E E F K Macquoid DSO IA
Capt E de Pre Moore
Capt H N Packard RA
Capt P B Sangster 2 Lrs
Capt F Shakespear 4 Cav
Lieut W F Adair I A
Lieut R J H Baddeley 15 Lrs
Lieut G L Farran 4 Lrs
Lieut D'A M Fraser 76 Carnatic I
Lieut J Macpherson DSO IA
Lieut T J Scott IOD
Second Lieut I Gray 1st Somerset LI
Capt A K Robb RN Volrs
Capt F H Elderton RIM

The Bath for Tender Feet.

Eminent Physicians strongly recommend the addition of a little Condy's Fluid to the Daily Bath or Foot Bath. (See Medical Reports in Book on bottle).

Tired, Tender or Aching Feet are instantly relieved and all trace of Odour immediately disappears.

Condy's Fluid is sold by all Chemists. Beware of substitutes, all of which are inferior in composition and strength. Insist on having "Condy's Fluid."

GOSSIP OF THE WEEK.

LONDON, SEPT. 30.

THE HAND OF PROVIDENCE.

THE inability of a poor girl in the West Country to pay for advice locally has resulted in her being sent to St. Bartholomew's Hospital, where her blindness has been cured. Had she been a little less poor, she would have been content with local advice—and have lost her sight. The story is a remarkable parallel to one which a doctor has been telling the writer. A poor man, also from the West, had been treated by his club doctor—a busy, overworked, good hearted fellow—for glandular swelling in the neck. The merest chance brought the patient to London, and a concatenation of coincidences led to his meeting a St. Thomas's Hospital surgeon. "You come up to the hospital" said the latter. "You've no glandular swelling there." The poor fellow went. They looked him over. That supposititious glandular swelling was a thyroid abscess of a particularly malignant form. The man, seemingly so healthy, was what an insurance actuary would term a ten minutes' life?

IN THE OPERATING THEATRE.

"Can you come in?" they asked him. "Well, sir, I always like to be with our young people for their Band of Hope meeting on Tuesdays," was the simple answer, and they had to break it to him that unless the best possible happened, he would not see many more Band of hope meetings on this side the grave. He consented. Sir William MacCormac took him in hand. "This is the most delicate of operations," he said, "will you trust us?" He would, in due course before quite a gathering of surgical notabilities. Sir. William operated. The case was as bad as it possibly could be, and the faintest fraction of error would have meant certain death. But the operation was perfect, one of those performances of which we laymen never dream, but which these inspired giants in life-saving at the hospitals are accomplishing every day of their splendid lives. Next morning, before seven o'clock, the patient was gently roused from sleep. He opened his eyes and saw the strong, kindly face of a man beaming in delight upon him. It was the great and wealthy surgeon who had left his bed before six o'clock that bitter morning to come and see this poor friendless man from the wilds of the West. The patient is a hale man to-day, and in his part of the world they regard St. Thomas's Hospital as a temple of miracles far more awe inspiring than any holy well.

AN UNFORTUNATE INCIDENT.

Your Grand Lama of Tibet believes himself to be a reincarnation of one or more sovereigns notable in Chinese history. Tchien-Lung, who in conformity with a vow made early in life, resigned the throne of China to his son after a reign of sixty years, saw himself, as he imagined, re-embodied in his own lifetime in the then Lama. Which makes one thankful not all of that wonderful Emperor's propensities were perpetuated. For it happened that when over eighty years of age, he fell in love with a girl of extraordinary beauty at Sau-tchoo-foo, and the Empress, coming to hear of it, committed suicide. The Emperor hurried grief-stricken to the funeral at Pekin. One of his sons, hearing of his coming, was in a quandary as to what costume he should assume; should it be one of morning for his mother, or one of magnificence to greet his father? He consulted his schoolmaster, who made him compromise by wearing both. It unfortunately happened that the young man put his robe of rejoicing over his funeral garb, and his father, being in mournful mood, was angered at the display. As his son knelt before him the irate old gentleman let fly at his offspring such a kick that young hopeful took to his bed and died. And Tchien-Lung handed on the throne to son No. 15.

MOVE AND COUNTER-MOVE.

It was not a thousand miles from the scene of the Ashton strikers' riots that similar disturbances caused the gibbet to be run up on the highway. It was a striker, a Durham pitman, that was last hanged upon such a gallows, and his rough comrades, coarse and hardened as they were, had the good feeling quietly and reverently at dead of night to carry away and bury his body. When next there were riots in the same locality there was no gibbet. But there might have been hangings. The Lord Londonderry of the period went forth mounted to harangue his miners, and he knew, and they knew, that the raising of his hand would bring forth a troop of soldiers who were hidden in the valley behind. A miner held his horse's head while he spoke. Up the man sleeve was a pistol, at and with it he would have blown out his master's brains the moment he raised his hand for the signal.

THE LOGICAL IRISHMAN.

The Irishman is a man to laugh with, not at, says a contemporary. The protest recalls the story rightly or wrongly attributed to a genuine son of Erin. "How d'ye call this a bull at all?" quoth he. "I was going over Westminster Bridge the other day and I met Patsy Hewins. 'Hewins,' says I, 'How are ye?' 'Purty well thank ye, Donnelly?' says he Donnelly says I, 'that's not my name.' 'Sure an mine isn't Hewins' says he. So we looked at each other again, and, faith, it turned out to be neither of us." One rather fears that that is too complete a bull to have been the spontaneous production of an Irishman, but the following is genuine. It was a direction received this week from an old Irishwoman. "Ye tur-r-n to the left an' kape sthraight on, an when ye git to the end, ye can ask annybody, only there'll be nobody there, and I'll jist goo'lang an'ye can ask me whiny' are there."

IN SEARCH OF SAFETY.

Nearly a hundred years after the invention of the safety lamp for miners, prizes are being offered for a lamp which will diminish the risk of accidents among the poorer classes who rely for their illumination upon the cheap vessel which burns mineral oil. Which seems to show that the subject of the safety of the masses has been rather overlooked in this direction, for it cannot be that human ingenuity is exhausted by the illuminating device common to the present cheap lamp of commerce. Davy had nothing to work upon when he set out to make his famous lamp. But by diligent investigation he found that it was perfectly safe to admit explosive air into a lamp which is air-tight, except in that portion at the bottom where fine gauze takes the place of glass. The air so admitted burns in the globe but cannot communicate the explosion to the air without. The importance of this invention was immediately recognised. Mines hitherto unworkable became perfectly safe, and the coalowners of the period entertained the inventor at a dinner at which they presented him with a service of plate worth £2,000.

BY THE SAD SEA WAVES.

One of the first original experiments made by Humphry Davy was to determine the nature of the air contained in the bladders of sea-weed. Since then the scientist has so interested himself in the subject that we are able to divide sea-weeds into hundreds of varieties. But the man in the street knows little enough of them. Paterfamilias lies sweltering in the sun, devoutly desiring that some proportion of his too too solid flesh would melt. At his feet, all unsuspected, lies the antidote for his bane. Sea-weed, "bladder-wrack," as the children call it, is the golden specific for superabundance of adipose tissue. Under the treatment of the man who knows, it yields that iodine which is the basis of flesh-reducing medicine. The an of physical substance, as he sits by the sea, had better not browse upon the weeds, or he will be the worse for it; but his medicine is there if he can extract and properly combine it with the other element necessary.

THE SPEAKER'S VOTE.

The unseating of three Canadian members of Parliament has wiped out the majority of the Ross Ministry, and left the Government dependent, it is said, upon the casting vote of the Speaker. But the Speaker has two votes. He may vote in respect of his opinions, and then, if there be a tie, he may give casting vote. The position is analogous to that of the chairman of a Board of Guardians, or the Mayor of a Town or City Council. It is generally supposed, of course, that the Speaker may not vote unless there be equal numbers in a division. But, Mr. Gladstone cleared up any doubt that might have existed. He reminded the House upon a certain occasion that the Speaker by accepting the chair does not forfeit his right to that vote which his constituents sent him to record. Mr. Gladstone remembered this right being stoutly defended by M. Manners Sutton, who voted in Committee, as did Mr. Denison and Mr. Shaw-Lefevre as Chairmen of Committee. And, if there remained any doubt upon the point, he was able to recall to the mind of Parliament the speech which Mr. Manners Sutton made upon his right to vote in Parliament.

A SUMMARY of the report by the Committee of Experts which met in July to consider the question of improving the Simla water-supply shows that the cost of the hydro-electric scheme is put at Rs. 10,16,000, while the annual recurring expenditure, including interest, will be just over one lakh of rupees. It is considered that 15 gallons per head of the population should be provided if possible and the summer population is assumed to be 40,000. The scheme would provide electric light for the station, and the income immediately expected from this source is estimated at Rs. 1,02 000, which would balance the annual expenditure.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off use. The Mexican Hair Renewer, for it will positively restore in every case grey or white hair to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most Restorers. It makes the hair charmingly beautiful as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemist for The Mexican Hair Renewer. Sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale Depot, 23, Farringdon Road, London, England.

RUSSIA AND JAPAN.

JAPANESE ADVANCE AGAINST ENTIRE RUSSIAN FRONT.

CARNAGE AT PORT ARTHUR.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 30.

THE Mukden correspondent of the "Journals" telegraphs under date of Monday to the effect that the Japanese are now displaying prodigious activity and seem to be preparing for a general attack.

Their movements are observed by the Russians from a captive military balloon.

The Chinese at Mukden are badly disposed towards the Russians, and refuse to act as guides to the troops. The inhabitants of the place, especially the women and children are leaving the town.

All appearances point to the imminence of a great battle.

The weather now is much colder, and the Chinese are making large profits in the sale of fur clothing to the troops.

General Kuropatkin, in this telegram to the Tsar of Tuesday's date, says :—

"On the night of September 25 Corne Mikheieff, with a detachment of Ural Cossacks, attacked a Japanese bivouac at Khuandi, causing great panic among the enemy. On September 26 a patrol of Orenburg Cossacks laid an ambush for a half squadron of Japanese cavalry, which, finding itself unexpectedly fired at by the Cossacks, opened a fusillade, but soon retired with considerable loss, leaving several men dead on the field. The Cossacks captured a few Japanese horses."

The St. Petersburg correspondent of the "Italia Militare" says that in official circles there it is stated that a great battle will be fought at Mukden. General Kuropatkin has a force equal if not superior to that of the enemy, having a quarter of a million men and eight hundred guns.

The men are distributed as follows;—600,000 at Sin-min-ting, 120,000 along the Hun-ho, and the rest on the front of army, which faces south from Mukden. There are 10,000 men at Tie-ling.

The Japanese army is estimated at a quarter of a million men, with a thousand guns.

THE SECOND ARMY.

St. Petersburg, Thursday.

General Schwann, the quartermaster-general of the Second Manchuria Army, states that at present the nucleus of that force is comprised of the Sixth Siberian Corps and the English Odessa Corps. The Emperor is expected at Odessa to-morrow morning, when a review of the troops will take place before His Majesty. The Tsar will leave Odessa for St. Petersburg on Tuesday next, and will go later to Libau.

OFFICERS' VIENNA FURNITURE.

St. Petersburgh, Thursday.

The "Novosti" has received the following telegram from its Mukden war correspondent:—"Dr. Matveieff who was taken prisoner by the Japanese at Liao-yang, reports that there is much dysentery in the Japanese army, which exists chiefly on rice and tinned provisions.

"He states that the Japanese officers and staff have every comfort, being even provided with easy chairs and Vienna furniture. They speak German and English well, and many of them can even make themselves understood in Russian.

The Japanese have fortified Liao-yang on the north. The weather has become fine again.

"The Russians are afraid of running short of forage for their horses in the winter owing to the refusal of the inhabitants to sell them any. It is already impossible to procure forage for six miles on either side of the railway."

CONSCRIPTION LAW EXTENDED.

Tokio, Thursday.

An emergency ordinance amending the Conscription Law is gazetted to-day. It extends the period of service for Reservists of the second class from five to ten years, and abolishes the distinction between conscripts of the first and second classes of Reserves. Reservists will retire at the age of thirty-seven. This increase of the army necessitates a new scheme of divisional organisation, the plan for which has not been made public.

HEARTRENDING MESSAGES.

SERIOUS REPORTS FROM PORT ARTHUR.

Paris, Thursday.

The "Matin" publishes the following from it St. Petersburg correspondent :—

The Emperor continues to receive heartrending messages from Port Arthur.

The incredible ardour of the Japanese gives rise to the belief that fresh troops have arrived to give aid to their decimated forces.

The carnage is horrible. The defenders, who have hitherto been able to fight from cover, are now being reached at many points by the Japanese plunging fire.

Reuter's account of the message adds that the Japanese fleet of Port Arthur is co-operating now more actively with the land forces, and is raining shells on the port, while the enemy's troops, masters of three new positions, are dropping a rain of fire into the town.

For the first time since war was declared, a feeling of impatience is manifest in Japan regarding the long delayed capitulation of Port Arthur (says the "Express" Tokio correspondent). It is shown by the editorial utterances of the native newspapers which give the only indication of the state of the public mind. These newspapers are asking why General Nogi has failed to reduce the fortress. One paper, published in Kokura, observes significantly :—"We would like to send the august general the sharp sword which hangs in our office." Harakiri is the logical result in Japan of failure to successfully complete a task of his magnitude.

Additional reinforcements have been sent General Nogi this week, the number being variously estimated from 10,000 to 12,000 infantry, with some new siege guns.

Invalided soldiers who have arrived at Tokio from the Liao-tung peninsula declare that the Russian defence is being maintained in an almost frantic manner. The accounts of terrible havoc wrought by land mines are not exaggerated. The Japanese losses from this source have been exceedingly heavy.

THE MISSING ATTACHE.

Paris, Thursday.

It was stated on inquiry at the Ministry for Foreign Affairs to-day that all inquiries made as to the whereabouts of Lieut. de Cuverville, the French Attache at Port Arthur, have been without result.

OUTRAGE ON THE TSAR'S PORTRAITS.

St. Louis, Thursday.

Several valuable oil pointings of the Emperor Nicholas in the Russian exhibit at the World's Fair were discovered yesterday torn off the walls and mutilated.

A thorough investigation into the matter is being made.

SUSPECTED SPIES RELEASED.

The two Japanese who were recently arrested in St. Petersburg as suspected spies are stated to have been released, and to have left for Berlin.

POONA RACES.

TENTH EXTRA MEETING TUESDAY, OCT. 18,

Entry closed at 6 p m. on Saturday, Oct. 15

ADDITIONAL RACES.

The New Selling Plate—Distance 1-2 mile.

Mr T Kendall's b a h Splendour 13/3 600
Mr A S Oomer's g a h Defiance 13/2 1000
Mr Nasar Abdulla's b a h Shirazie 13/1 7-2 1000
Mr Peel's g a h Grey Gost II 13/2 1-2 800
Mr Asting A Essajee's bl a h Black Prince 13/2 3-4 500
Messrs G H S Mahomed and A A Saifi's g a h Redlips 13/2 1-2 800
Mr Finch's b a m Arab Maid 13/3 1-2 700
Mr A W P's b a h Mudmie 14/0 500
Mr A W P's b a g Shahar 14/0 500
Messrs A M Amer and Darashaw's ch a h Short Price 13/1 1-2 1000
Colonel J Anderson's b a h Mitre 13/3 1-4 500
Mr Frost's g a h Babar 13/2 1-4 1000
Mr G F Ghaswalla's ch a h Fareed II 13 2 1-2 1000
Aga S Shah's ch a h Prince Arthur 13/2 3-4 500
Aga S Shah's b a h Bruiser 13/2 1-2 1000

Amatuer Welter Plate—Distance 5 furlongs.

Captain Bayford's g a g Borderer 14/1
Captain Bayford's b a g Hailfellow 14/0
Captain Bayford's g a h Avatar 14/0 1-2
Mr Fox's b a h Erhan 13/1 3-4
Major England's b a h Rocket 14/0
Major Edwards's g a h Kazban 14/0
Mr Bennee's ch a h Selim 13/2 1-2
Lieut W Orr Peterson's b a h Playful 14-0
Mr W H Anderson's g a h Surhan 13 2 1-2
Captain H H Wore's b a g Ludhiana 14/0 1-2
Major Edward's g a g Fiddler 14/0 1-2

A GUARANTEED CURE FOR PILES.—Pazo Ointment is guaranteed to cure any case of itching blind, bleeding, or protruding Piles, no matter how long standing, or money refunded. Cures ordinary cases in six days. This is a new discovery and it is the only Pile remedy sold on a positive guarantee. 2s. 3d. Of Chemists. PARIS MEDICINE CO. St. Louis Mo. U. S. A. KEMP & CO., Bombay.

THE WEEK'S MAIL SUMMARY.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 30.

HOME.

ECCLESIASTICAL.—A conference between delegates of the United Free and Free Churches of Scotland was held on Wednesday in Edinburgh, but adjourned until October 7.—The Congregational Union is meeting at Cardiff.

Fiscal Policy.—Mr. Chamberlain, in a letter to "The Times," refers to the encouraging proofs of the desire of the Colonies to meet us half-way in any tariff concessions we may be called on to make.—Lord Rosebery contributes preface to a book entitled "Canada and the Empire : An examination of Trade Preference." He sees in the new fiscal policy not a probable bond but a possible dissolvent of Empire. Lord Rosebery also replies to Mr. Chamberlain's letter.

Ireland.—The report of the Organizing Committee of the Irish Reform Association recommends, among other things, that much of the Irish business which Parliament is unable to cope with might be delegated to an Irish body constituted for the purpose.—Mr. Wyndham Chief Secretary for Ireland writes to "The Times," declaring, without reserve or qualification, that the Government is opposed to the multiplication of legislative bodies within the United Kingdom, whether in pursuance of the policy of Home Rule for Ireland or of that known as Home Rule all round.—Judge Adams, revising the voters' lists for Limerick, said the colossal number of lodger claims looked like an attempt to raid the register. Nearly all were disallowed.

Law.—Mr. James Somervill, ex-M.P. charged with shooting at an Edinburgh accountant, has been found not guilty.

Sir J. Hibbert, presiding last Friday at the North-Western Poor Law Conference at Lancaster, stated that there was an increase of 21,000 in the number of paupers in England and Wales compared with last year.

Thanet Election.—The split in the Ministerial ranks is pronounced, and the number of Unionists who will not vote for Mr. Marks is put at 400 or 500.

The Associated Chambers of Commerce opened the autumnal meeting on the 28th.

The Catholic Truth Society's Conference was opened at Birmingham on Monday, by the Archbishop of Westminster, who devoted his remarks chiefly to the education question, and rejected the idea of the secularization of elementary schools. The Society concluded its conference on Wednesday. The training of girls, the social problem as it affects women, and the work of the society in connexion with the establishment of lending libraries, were among the subjects discussed.

The 500th anniversary of the death of William of Wykeham, found of Winchester College, and of New College, Oxford, was marked by a special commemoration service in the chapel of Winchester College on Tuesday.

The Institute of International Law has been meeting in Edinburgh. Lord Rosebery and the Lord Chancellor were among the speakers.

THE EMPIRE.

Australia.—Mr. Deakin intends to renew the campaign in favour of preferential tariffs. Mr. Watson says that Lord Rosebery's statements show that Australian feeling has been misunderstood.

Canada.—The dissolution of the Dominion Parliament is expected at once.—Sir Wilfrid Laurier, at the banquet of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, declared that uniformity of tariffs between all parts of the Empire was impossible, but it was possible to have treaties of commerce, by which inter-Imperial trade could be developed. The Association has adopted a resolution reaffirming its belief in Imperial trade preference.—The wheat crop in the North-West is of fair average in quantity and good in quality. It is estimated at from 55 to 60 millions of bushels.—Lord Strathcona has given £10,000 to the Medical Faculty of McGill University, Montreal.

South Africa.—Princess Christian officiated at various public functions in Pretoria on Saturday, and arrived at Johannesburg on Monday. The Princess on Tuesday laid the foundation-stone of a new wing of the Johannesburg Hospital, and left on Wednesday for Natal.—Lord Roberts on Tuesday unveiled a war memorial at Mafeking, and on Wednesday arrived at Kimberley.—In the Orange River Colony a meeting of burghers has resolved to promote a Boer national congress to discuss grievances.

THE UNITED STATES.

The Archbishop of Canterbury preached on Sunday afternoon to an open-air congregation of 20 000 persons in Washington. The train which took him to Washington came into collision with a stray locomotive.

Accident.—More than 50 persons have been killed by a railway collision in Tennessee, and nine school girls by the collapse of an outhouse.

FOREIGN.

Afghanistan.—The Ameer has abolished the old system of recruitment, and will raise an army of 30,000 man drawn from the tribes each men, to be paid ten rupees a month. The Ameer is taking measures for the defence of Herat.

China has promised that Americans and British shall have preference if foreign capital is necessary for the extension of the Han-kau railway to Ching-king.

France.—Countess Lonyay, the sister of Princess Louise of Coburg who had been on cool terms with her, arrived unexpectedly in Paris last week and a reconciliation was effected.—Having promised to accept arbitration, the Marseilles dockers have refused to abide by the decision of the arbitrator.

Germany.—The Social Democratic Congress has been held at Bremen.—The Regent of Lippe-Detmold died on Monday. This is likely to revive the Lippe-Detmold controversy. Count Leopold of Lippe-Biesterfeld, eldest son of the late Regent, has assumed the Regency.—The Italian Premier has been visiting the Imperial Chancellor.

Portuguese West Africa.—Severe fighting with the Cuanhama tribe is reported.

Russia.—An order applying provisional martial law in many parts of Russia, drawn up by the late M. de Plehve, has now been issued.—Prince Sviatopolk-Mirski, the new Minister of the Interior, says he looks to the development of local self-government to give the Russian people ultimately what they need.—Cholera is reported to have appeared at Saratoff.

The War.—According to official Russian despatches the Japanese are preparing an extensive turning movement east of Mukden. They have made many attempts to capture the Kao-tu-lin Pass, but have failed.—An official telegram from Tokio reports that fighting occurred at Tailing and San-lung-ku, 60 miles north-east of Liau-yang on September 20. The Russians were driven northward leaving 19 dead.—The Japanese forces have experienced the first touch of the Manchurian winter.—Lieutenant-General Sakharoff states that a Japanese detachment began an offensive movement on Sunday near Tumitsa, but was checked by the Russian troops.—A long report from General Oku, describing the operations of the Japanese Left Army at Liau-yang from August 30 to September 4, has been published.—The Russian casualties at Liau-yang are reported as 1,810 men and 54 officers killed, 10,811 and 252 wounded, and 1,212 men and five officers "left on the field."—General Orloff has been deprived of his command on account of his disastrous action at Liau-yang.—General Gripenberg has been appointed to command a Second Manchurian Army, "following the general directions of the Commander-in-Chief." It is alleged that something like anarchy reigns in the Russian Imperial councils on the question of the chief command.—According to a St. Petersburg correspondent the Tsar has received confirmation of the capture of certain ports at Port Arthur, which, however, are not of first-rate importance. On September 24 and 25 the garrision suffered serious losses in making a counter-attack. Provisions are abundant, but ammunition is running low. The railway round Lake Baikal was opened on Sunday.—It is reported from Vladivostok that the repairs to the cruisers Bogatyr, Rossia, and Gromoboi have been completed.—The Russian auxiliary cruiser Terek began coaling at Las Palmas last week, but the authorities stopped this, and she was ordered to leave at once.—Russia has ordered from a French company 11 torpedo-boat destroyers, and it is said that four cruisers will be ordered shortly. Lord Lansdowne has intimated to a British firm that they may not furnish coal to Russian vessels employed in connexion with the war, and a Kiel firm has undertaken to supply the Russian fleet.—Russia persists in the view that coal is absolute contraband.—Our Tokio Correspondent furnishes figures showing the satisfactory condition of Japanese finance. The substance of a letter from the same correspondent on the Korean problem is given in a leading article.

Turkey.—Muhliss Pasha, commandant of the gendarmerie at Salonika, has been dismissed in consequence of his persistent obstruction of reform.—Many Bulgarian professors and priests are still in prison.—A fight between Greek and Bulgarian bands is reported. A German telegraph company has obtained a concession for laying if a cable between Kustenji and Constantinople.

URUGUAY.—Peace was signed in Montevideo on Saturday afternoon, and there were general popular rejoicings.

Obituary.—The Bishop of St. Helena ; Sir Augustus Stephenson ; Professor Finsen ; Mr. Walter Severn ; Mr. Lafcadio Hearn ; Lieutenant-General Bourke ; Major-General Bartley ; Lieutenant-General Mullins ; Major-General Webber ; Mr. Colin Hunter, A.R.A. ; the Rev. Dr. S. I. Curtiss ; and the Rev. W. D. Parish.—"Times."

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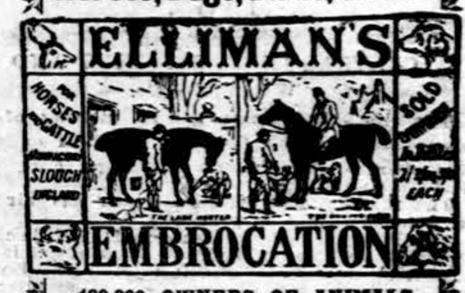

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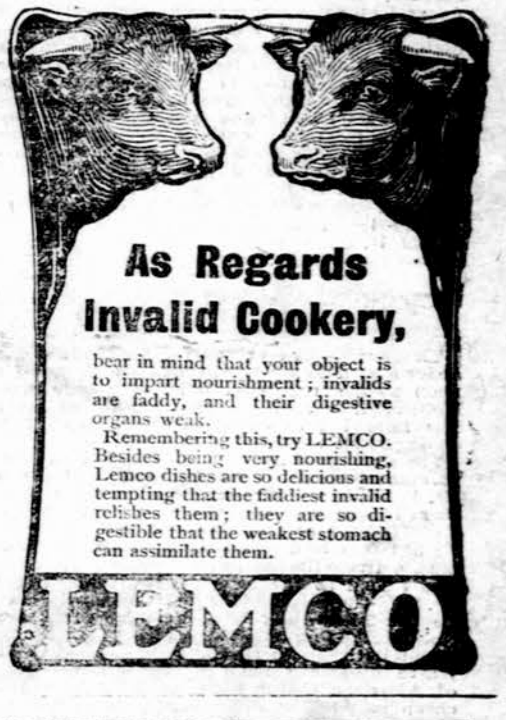

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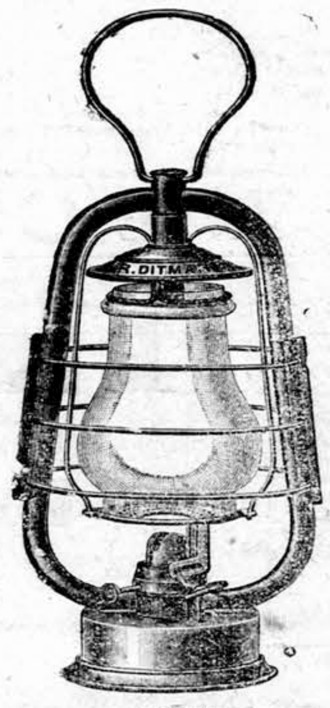
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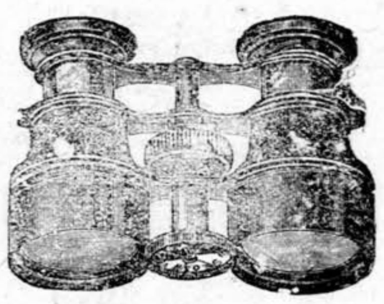

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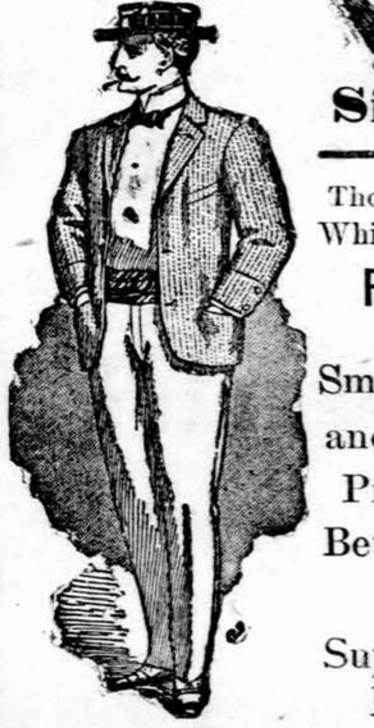

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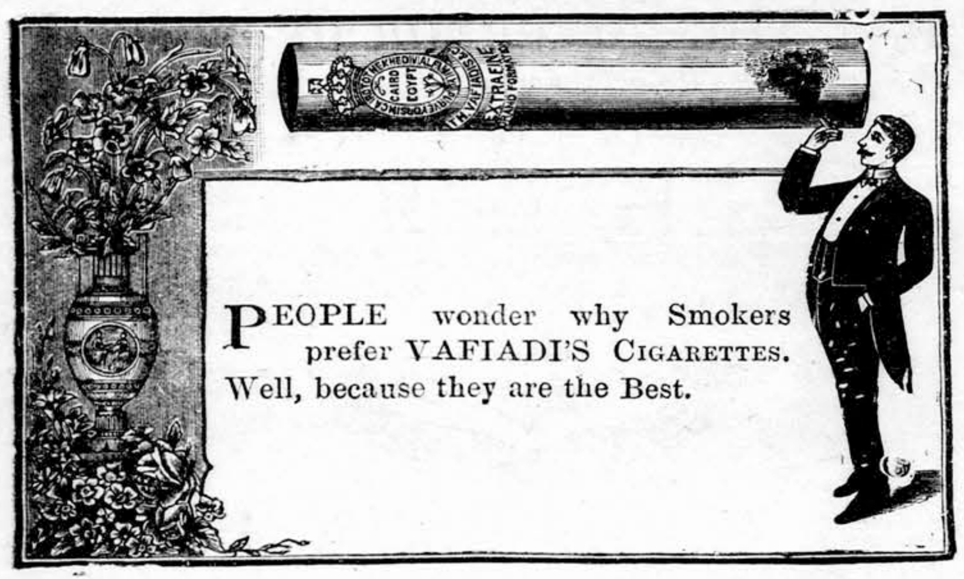

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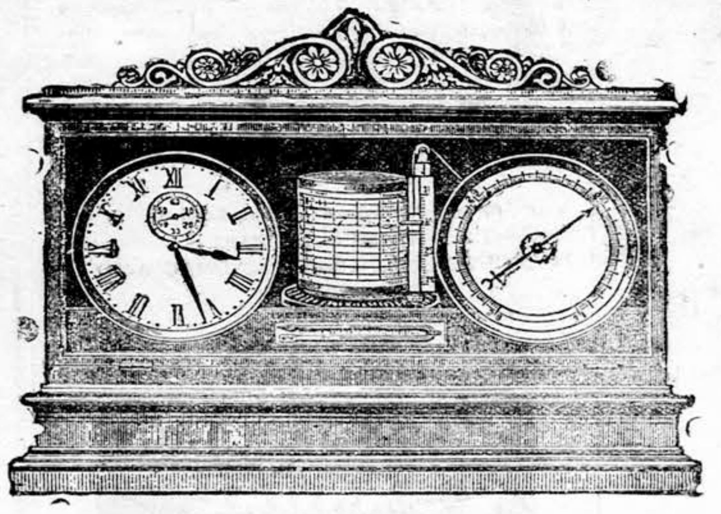

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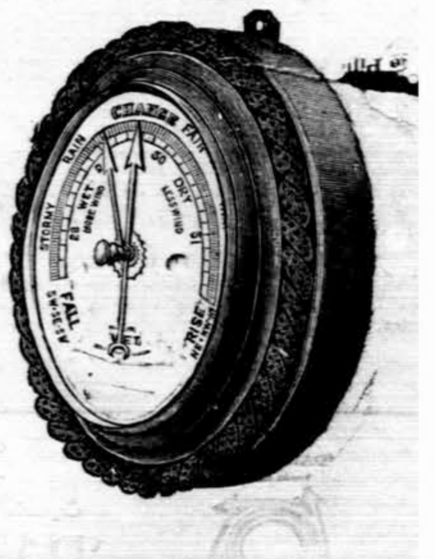

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